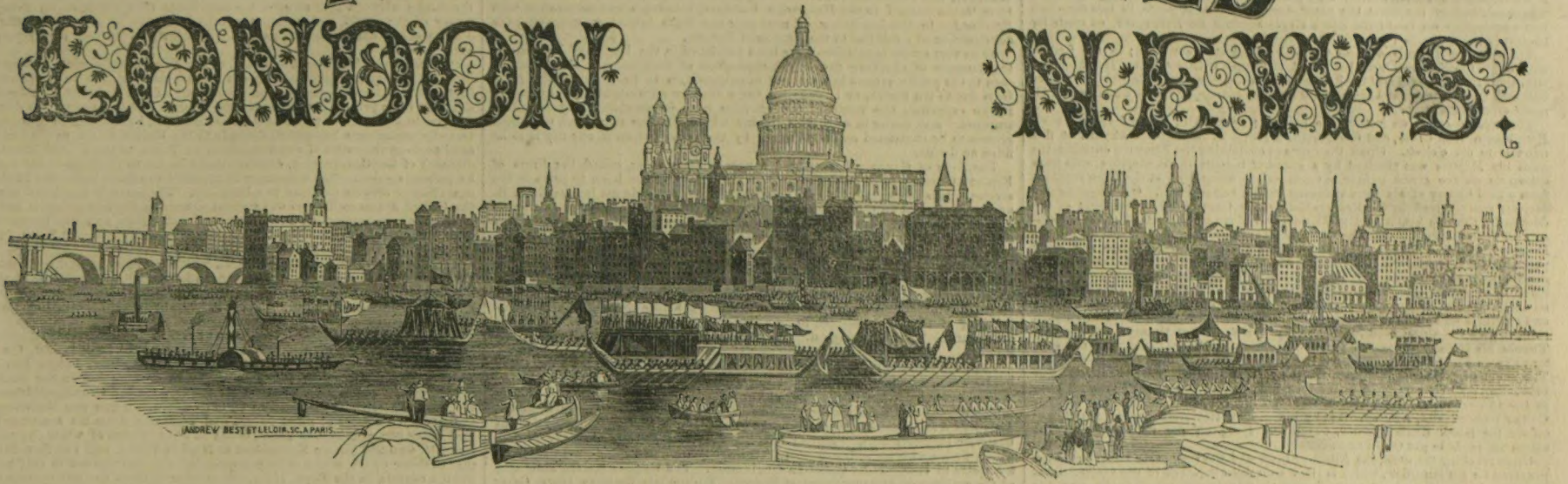


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

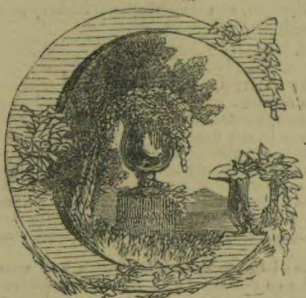


No. 111, Vol. IV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE HOLY WAR.



CIVILIZATION has not yet so smoothed down the differences in human nature, but what we may every now and then discover the most startling incongruities. Thus in the midst of discussions about steam and railroads, and electric telegraphs, the world is soon to be startled by a "Holy War"—not a crusade, however, for the position of Christian and

Mahometan is reversed; Europe no longer pours forth her thousands to devastate the East in the name of the Cross; one country alone has turned an invader of the deserts, and that only in the name of simple conquest, in which religion has the least possible share. The lust of dominion has replaced the fanaticism of creeds, and the religious zeal that fired the early crusaders has changed sides, and is now displayed by those who fight under the Crescent: the Mahometans of Northern Africa have, in fact, ceased to lie on the defensive only; they have taken the aggressive part, and threaten the French invaders with a "Holy War." Our neighbours will shortly have enough on their hands in the military way, to draw their attention from princely laments over the decay of their navy.

Could the Government of France under which the occupation of Algiers was effected, have foreseen the difficulties it would give rise to, the waste of blood and treasure it would cost, and the continual drain it would be on the national resources, it would probably have hesitated ere it took that first step which has since necessitated so many others, each succeeding one only in creating their embarrassment. The first intention of the French Government was, by seizing Algiers, to destroy that horde of pirates and rovers who levied constant contributions on the trade of the Mediterranean, to the disgrace and reproach of Christendom. We attempted to suppress them by the expedition under Lord Exmouth, and we succeeded in burning the hornet's nest, but not taking possession of it; they soon settled again, and recommenced their old practices with almost as much vigour as ever. This, of course, could not be tolerated, and towards the conclusion of the reign of Charles X., his Ministers made France the champion of Europe against the Algerines; and an army, almost unresisted, took possession of the city of the Dey. Great schemes were entertained of colonizing on an extensive scale, and a good deal was, indeed, attempted. But the necessity that attends all territorial conquest soon manifested itself. Having begun, there was no stopping: an army could not be confined to the walls of a town, and, if it settled in the vicinity, it was exposed to the constant attacks of the wild native soldiery, who cut off detached parties by sudden movements that no one could foresee, and fled into the interior with a speed that was difficult to follow. Thus, to hold a small district with safety, it was necessary to drive the Arabs from a much larger extent of territory; and as Abd-el-Kader has proved himself a commander of no ordinary powers and energy, this necessity has gone on increasing, till the outposts of the French army are advanced into the deserts of the interior; being spread over a large surface, isolated points are of course weakened, and have naturally enough become the objects of attack. In the French ranks too, many natives are employed, and these will be faithful only so long as the Europeans are strong; when the disproportion of numbers becomes very great, the Arab becomes the Son of the Desert once more, and is treacherous to those with whom he has allied himself. The opportunity of plundering is also as welcome to him as the chance of revenge, and the former seems the motive for the massacre of the little detachment left at Biskera by the Duc D'Aumale. But these petty acts of retaliation are merging into one great combination, between the Moors and Arabs. Abd-el-Kader has succeeded in compelling the Emperor of Morocco to comply with the demand of his fanatical people, and declare a war "of the Crescent" against the French invaders. A war into which this spirit enters is always a ferocious one; the savage spirit of the East will be roused to an excitement little short of madness—no quarter will be given, and though the courage, military skill, and discipline of the French troops will secure them the superiority in any general action (for the conquerors of the Mamelukes are not likely to yield to an inferior enemy), yet there will be particular cases in which re-

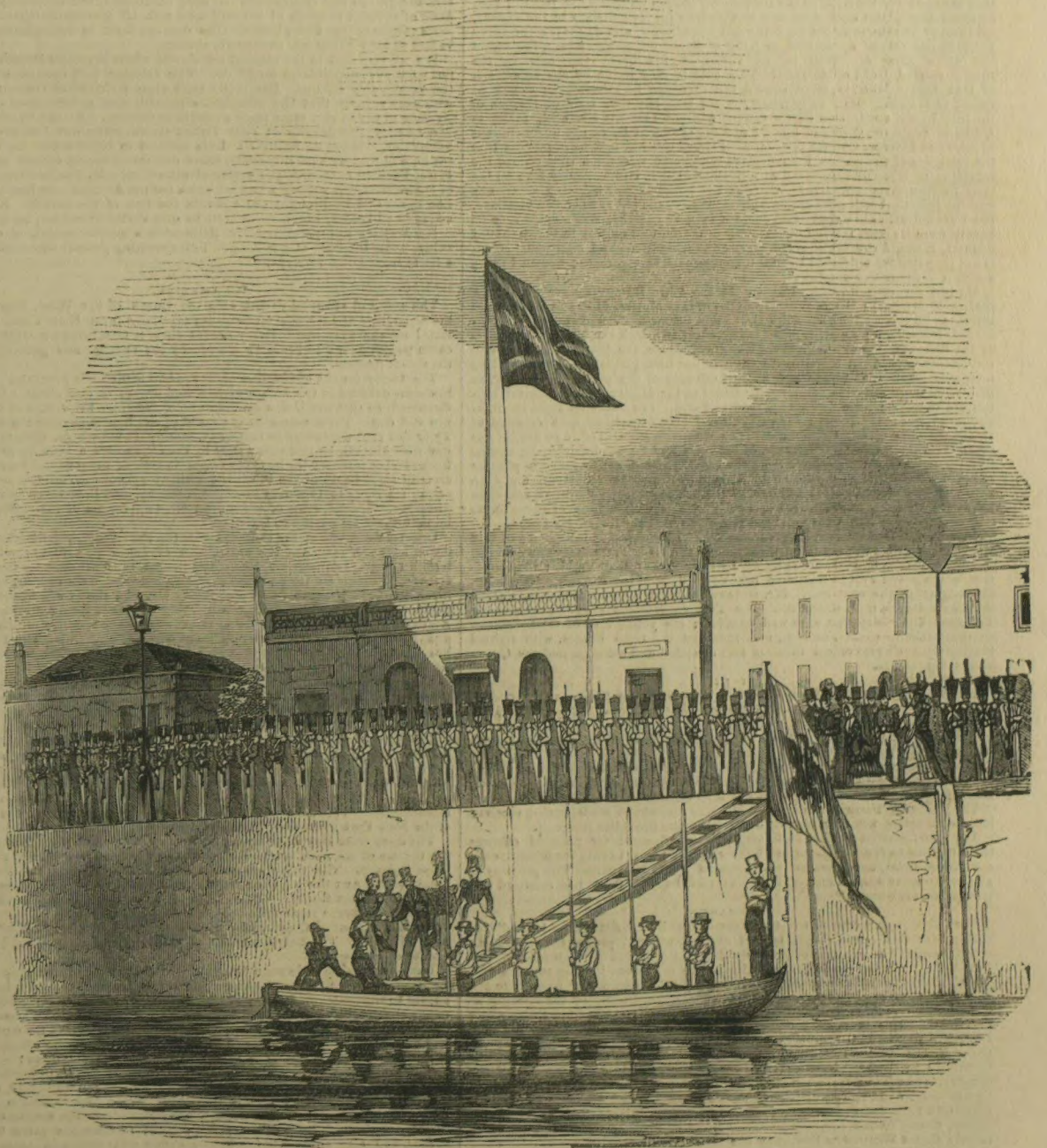
verses and disasters will be followed by the most terrible cruelties.

Thus in the nineteenth century, and, as Lord Brougham says, "towards the middle thereof," we see revived the conflict between the Moslem and the Frank, which has furnished so many pages to the history of romance, or to the romance of history. The soldiers of Mahomet once threatened the empires of Western Europe, but were arrested in their career by John Sobieski, the Polish hero. Diplomacy and internal decay have done more to reduce the power of the greatest Mahometan Empire than the sword, and the energy of the Moslem race seems to have gone to the darker and wilder tribes of Africa. They can dare to attack the armies and the discipline which the Moslem of Europe and Asia has long ceased even to dream of resisting.

There must be great power of commanding in those who can stir up a whole people to this degree of enthusiasm. All accounts concur in representing Abd-El-Kader as the origin of the movement, and its present director. The French have never conquered him, for he is as formidable after a defeat as before it. He is, evidently, a man of mind and expedients, having the confidence of chiefs and people. It is even said that he has driven the Emperor of Morocco into the war against his will. The Arab soldier has stirred up the fanatics of Fez against the Emperor, who is a money-loving, tax-levying monarch, and prefers com-

merce to war. The Moors of Fez are discontented with their ruler, and hate the French. Abd-el-Kader encourages both feelings to his own advantage, and it is not improbable that the predatory Arab Chief will yet make himself Sultan of Fez, and while he battles against the French on one hand, will strip the Emperor of a good part of his dominions on the other. The world may yet see the career of a Napoleon of the Deserts. The French will have to draw their forces closer together, and present a less extended line of attack, at least till they are reinforced, and their enemy will make good use of the interval before troops can arrive. But we confess we do not see the materials for the army that will expel the French in the following description of the force the Moors are bringing into the field:—

These levies of troops were at times drawn up outside of the city in one unbroken immense line, the cavalry in the middle, and the infantry on both sides. I did not see any artillery. Their firing and practice were wretched, many of the matchlocks missing fire. Whilst charging, which lasts some six or eight minutes, they sing "God is great!" &c. Besides "playing at power," which is firing on horse-back at full gallop, these were their only military manoeuvres. Their war-cry is "Ha, ha, ha!" pronounced with terrible guttural sounds and screamings, whilst their faces look as terrible as they can make them. In these grand sham-fights, it is usual to divide the troops into Mussulmans and Christians, altering a little the dress to distinguish them. On one occasion the "mock" Christians ran down the "true" Mussulmans, and this was considered an evil omen. The amount of the levies of the provinces of Shedma and Hhalsa (provinces of middling size) was about 120,000; but it must be recollected that every able-bodied Moor Arab is considered a soldier. The raw levies from the country are many of them badly prepared in different ways; and it is said that when their barley was consumed, they returned home to their huts or tents, for the Government neither gave them bread nor money.



DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA—THE EMBARKATION AT WOOLWICH.



## DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, with a rapidity characteristic of all his movements, left Buckingham Palace shortly after five o'clock on Sunday evening for Woolwich, and, having inspected the royal dockyard at that place, in less than two hours embarked on board the Black Eagle steamer for Rotterdam, en route for his own dominions.

The royal cortege consisted of six of her Majesty's carriages; in the first of which rode the Emperor and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty, with the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales, descended to the grand entrance hall with the Emperor, and took a final leave of his Majesty only when he had already entered the carriage.

The royal cortege, on leaving the palace, proceeded at a rapid rate through Kennington, New Cross, and Greenwich, arriving at the royal dockyard at five minutes to six o'clock. Upon the carriage containing the Emperor entering the gates his Majesty was received by a guard of honour of the Marines, who were drawn up on the grand parade, a royal salute being fired at the same moment from a field battery of six guns stationed on the upper wharf. On alighting his Majesty was received by Sir Francis Collier, the Captain Superintendent of the dockyard; Captain Smith, of the William and Mary yacht, and all the other officers of the establishment. The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord in Waiting on the Emperor, who had been appointed an extra captain of the William and Mary yacht, for the service of the Black Eagle, was also in attendance, it having been arranged by the authorities that that nobleman should have the honour of commanding the vessel conveying his Majesty to the continent. In the dockyard was an assemblage of elegantly dressed ladies. During the shipment of the luggage and carriages on board the Lightning steamer, the Emperor and the distinguished members of his suite were conducted by Sir F. Collier through the factory. Thence his Majesty proceeded, in company with the Prince Consort, to the western slip on which the Prince Albert, 120 gun ship, is now in progress of erection. The royal party subsequently visited the new steam-dock and the various other interesting features contained in the dockyard, and having spent nearly an hour in the inspection, at five minutes to seven the Emperor entered Sir Francis Collier's barge, and, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, put off for the Black Eagle steamer, which was lying off the dockyard with her steam up, ready to put to sea immediately.

Upon reaching the dock, the Emperor inspected the temporary cabin or saloon prepared for his reception, which is situate on the after-deck of the vessel. Considering the short space of time allowed to complete it, much credit was due to those employed. The fittings were extremely neat, and, at the same time, most convenient.

Prior to leaving the dockyard the Emperor took an affectionate leave of those officers who did not accompany him on board the steamer, and even after the vessel had slipped her moorings his Majesty occupied a prominent position on the deck, saluting the ladies in the most gallant manner.

Prince Albert took leave of the Emperor on board the Black Eagle. Their parting was of the most cordial and affectionate character. At seven o'clock precisely, all being in readiness, the vessel let go her moorings and dropped down the river under a royal salute from the dockyard, the troops presenting arms as the steamer passed. The Russian imperial standard floated from the mainmast of the Black Eagle, and, attended by the Lightning steamer, she proceeded rapidly through Woolwich Reach.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert returned to town immediately, attended by the Earl of Aberdeen and the other members of his suite.

Among the officers newly appointed to the Black Eagle for this occasion, is Mr. W. Peel, son of Sir Robert Peel, who takes rank as First Lieutenant.

The Black Eagle arrived at Rotterdam at four o'clock P.M., on Monday, after a delightful passage of twenty-one hours, the sea being nearly as smooth as a mirror all the time. His Imperial Majesty, in the most liberal and kind manner, ordered diamond rings and sums of money to be presented to the master-commander, additional master, and first engineer, of the Black Eagle; and to the master-commander, second master, and first engineer of the Lightning; and the sum of £500 to be paid in England amongst the crews of the two steam-vessels.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 13.

## SPAIN.

In my last I noticed certain intrigues for bringing about a marriage between the eldest son of Don Carlos and the Queen of Spain. I am now enabled, not only to give you full details, but such information as will convince you of the impossibility that such a plan can be carried out. It is a curious fact, that all those persons who were suspected of aiding Marotto in his infamous treachery to Don Carlos—such as the Archbishop of Cuba; the present *factotum* of Don Carlos, Tamaritz; Toledo, the illegitimate son of the Duke Infantado, and several generals—are the strenuous supporters of this marriage. The agents in London are Mr. Peter Borthwick and Lord Ranelagh; gentlemen acting conscientiously, but who unfortunately, owing to misrepresentation, were the supporters of Marotto to the very day that he delivered the army to Espartero. For a length of time Don Carlos resisted the signing of an abdication; but the intervention of his wife, the Princess de Beira—whose counsels at all times have been *funeste* to her royal husband—having been procured, Don Carlos consented to abdicate in favour of his son, whom he designated as Charles VI. I said the marriage was impracticable, and you will find I am correct. I will give my reasons very shortly. The Christians can never accept an abdication from Don Carlos, for, by so doing, they acknowledge his right to the throne—abdication implying the right of possession; Don Carlos cannot consent to withdraw his pretensions to the throne, for thereby he acknowledges his being but a pretender, and as having for seven years signed official documents as King of Spain unjustly. Again, the eldest son of a King of Spain is, by virtue of his being the heir to the throne, created Duke of Asturias. This title is now borne by the eldest son of Don Carlos, and as such, should the marriage be effected, he would be united to Isabella, who, of necessity, must take the title only of Infanta of Spain. In one word, Don Carlos cannot consent that his son shall marry as Infant of Spain the Queen of Spain; and the Queen of Spain can never consent to marry as Infanta, Charles the Sixth. I think you will now be convinced that the intrigues of the parties I have above mentioned may for a time occupy the attention of those unacquainted with Spanish affairs, and uselessly take up the time of Houses of Parliament, without the possibility of bringing about any decided result. I will say nothing at present as to the policy of such a marriage, but I cannot help observing, that could it even be effected, Spain could reap no benefit from it; and, instead of restoring peace and tranquillity to that unhappy country, it would sow the seeds of everlasting dissensions and civil war. Spain is not prepared for a decided Liberal Constitutional Government; nor do I think a return to despotism possible.

My last accounts from Madrid are to the 4th. Rumours were afloat of a change of Ministry; it was generally believed that Messrs. Mon and Pidal would retire, to be replaced by Gonzalez Bravo and Carasco. The dispute with Morocco is not settled; a squadron is getting ready to attack the Moors; it consists of the Solurano ship of the line, the Christina frigate, the Manzanara brig, and some other vessels. A Government circular has been published, recommending a vigorous application of the laws against offences of the press. General Prim (Count de Reuss) having given some offence to the Ministers, has received permission to travel; he is now on his road to Paris. The accounts from the interior are very unsatisfactory; several political offenders have been arrested at Orihuela, Alicante, and Carthage. The diligence from Madrid to Seville was stopped on the 1st instant, between Madrid and Puerto Lapiche, by several robbers, who, after having rendered the escort powerless, proceeded to plunder the passengers of all they possessed. This they did without violence, and even with a degree of politeness; but one of the passengers, having more zeal than prudence, annoying the man who was robbing him with a long exhortation to reform, the fellow struck his mentor a few blows with the flat of his sword.

I have received Barcelona letters to the 4th. I have already informed you that the Queen reached the capital of Catalonia on the 1st. Their Majesties came in the steamer Villa de Madrid, escorted by the steamer Isabella II.; the Lavosier, bearing the French flag, and the Vesuvius with the English Ambassador, formed part of the squadron. Mr. Bulwer has taken a house at Garcia, a small village, a league from Barcelona. The Turkish Minister came in the steamer Fenicio. Their Majesties were well received; the young men of the town took to the boats in great numbers, and preceded the royal barges, with lighted torches; the singers of the theatres also attended and accompanied the Queen with national airs.

## ITALY.

The Papal Government has addressed a note to the Cabinets of London, Vienna, and Paris, on the subject of the late disturbances. The note declares that there has been no real cause for political discontent, and that this dissatisfaction is chiefly to be ascribed to the machinations of anarchists in France and England.

Several steamers left Naples on the 21st ult., with troops destined to relieve the garrisons of Sicily. The railroad between Torre-Annunziata to Norcera by Pompeii, Seafali, Angoi, and Pagani has been opened to the public.

The Chevalier Peruzzi, the Tuscan Minister resident at Paris, having received leave of absence, will be replaced *ad interim* by the Chevalier Bargagli.

The court-martial sitting at Bologna has condemned for political offences three persons to the galleys for life, five for twenty years, twenty for fifteen years, one for ten years, and three to imprisonment for three years. The property of all the prisoners was ordered to be confiscated, but the Pope has remitted this part of the sentence.

## GERMANY.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Berlin, dated May 1st:—"Our ambassador at Constantinople is said to have received precise instructions to make energetic remonstrances to the Porte against the persecutions of the Christians. Our Government has published an ordinance tending to put a stop to speculation in railway shares. It forbids, under penalties of from 50 to 500 thalers, the announcement of any sales of shares in railroads, or the opening of any subscription for shares, without an express authorisation from the minister of finance. This is applied equally to shares in foreign railroads. A Polish nobleman, Baron de Gzayda Elouiriz, residing near Odessa, touched by the unfortunate condition into which the Jews of the western frontier of Russia will be thrown by the late ukase, ordering them to remove into the interior of the country, is about to remove 100 families into the province of the Cherson, where he has already had houses prepared for their reception, and where he will furnish them with tools and the first necessities of life. The Russian minister for foreign affairs, Count Nesselrode, has obtained leave of absence for some months to travel; Count Woronzow Daschkow has been appointed to replace him."

A Vienna letter, of a recent date, says that according to accounts from Mol-

davia, Russian troops will be sent into Bulgaria if the Turks do not succeed in establishing order in Albania.

The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the formation of a central railroad in Hungary, and authorised the Northern Railroad Company to make a branch line from Gosenndorf to the Hungarian frontiers, forming a communication with Presburg. In the beginning of next year the State intends commencing the construction of a railroad to the frontier of Bavaria.

Some very severe regulations have been published in the Duchy of Nassau for the purpose of checking the frightful progress of inebriation. Every person seen in the public streets in a state of intoxication, is to be arrested and fined from five to ten florins, or imprisoned for a week or fortnight; and by way of public exposure, the name of the offender is to be proclaimed by sound of trumpet. Any dealer in spirituous liquors who shall allow more than two small glasses to be consumed on his premises by the same person in one day is to be fined 50 florins.

The King of Hanover has created a new military order, called the Cross of Ernest Augustus, to be conferred only on soldiers who have been 50 years in the service. It is to consist of a gold cross, bearing on one side the letters E. A. R. and a crown, and on the other the number 50. It is to be considered as a grade above the Cross of William IV., which is to be given up when this new order is conferred. After the death of the knight, this Cross, like that of William IV., is to be restored to the sovereign.

The Russian Government, says a Petersburg letter received at Cologne, has granted to a merchant of Tobolsk an authorisation to establish steamboats in Siberia, on the lake Baikal, and the rivers Ab, Tobol, Irtysh, Jenessei, and Lena, on condition that two boats shall commence plying before the end of year. The building of these two vessels, to be called the "Emperor Nicholas," and the "Carawitch," is now going on. They will be the first steamers introduced into Siberia.

The long pending negotiations between Belgium and England, for a daily mail between Ostend and Dover, is nearly brought to a conclusion.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor of Russia is forgotten and replaced by the Emperor of Morocco. As is now *à la mode*, England is accused of aiding and abetting the Moors. The *Courrier Français* says, "British hostility conspires secretly with the natives whom we have conquered, and with their neighbours who are indignant at seeing a country of Islam under Christian domination. The English fan the animosity of the children of Mahomet against France. For the last fourteen years, Great Britain has made war upon us in Africa." The French paper then amuses itself with invectives against the British Consuls in Tangiers, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, whom it designates as the Generals of the Campaign. Sir T. Reade, it says, is the perpetual instigator of the Bey against France! The *Courrier* goes so far as to accuse the English Consul at Tripoli with having, in 1833, on the occasion of the revolt of the inhabitants of the environs of Tripoli, been encamped in the midst of the rebels, and, adds the *Courrier*, "He had the mortars levelled by English gunners, against the house of the French Consul, on which the colours of his nation were flying." It is with such nonsense that the Parisian press amuses its readers; but it shows the feelings of France towards England. The French had far better turn their attention to Algiers, where their affairs are going from bad to worse. The Arabs have taken the offensive, and are marching in all directions; on the 12th of May they attacked the garrison of Biskera, and having gained admission into the fort by treachery, they assassinated in the garrison about fifty men; a sergeant-major was the only one who escaped. On the 30th of May, the Moors under the orders of Abd-el-Bokhari, composed of about 1200 cavalry, attacked the French lines, defended by 1100 cavalry; the engagement lasted some hours. General Lamoriciere, in his report, gives the result as follows:—30 Arabs killed and several hundred wounded; the French had 25 wounded, 2 horses killed and 6 wounded, in this *terrible affair*. The French got possession of 3 standards. The Prince de Joinville has received orders to inspect the coast of Morocco, and will sail in a few days.

M. David, Consul-General of France to the republic of Venezuela, arrived on Thursday last at Havre; he brings the ratification of the Treaties of Navigation and Commerce, which he had concluded between France and the republic, and which places the relations between this kingdom and that part of America upon the most friendly basis.

A company has been formed and propositions made to the Government for the construction and working of the intended railroad from Paris to Strasburg on the atmospheric system.

The following are the numbers of the passengers and the amount of the receipts by the Paris Railroad during the month of May:—

	Passengers.	Receipts.
Saint Germain .. ..	110,961 ..	113,914f.
Versailles (Right Bank) .. ..	159,630 ..	194,019f.
(Left Bank) .. ..	97,787 ..	116,003f.
Orleans and Corbeil .. ..	140,065 ..	660,821f.
Rouen .. ..	76,403 ..	668,477f.

On the 9th, the last day of the Versailles Spring Meeting, the Maiden Plate of 1000 francs was won by M. Buisson's Rossas; the 3000 francs Plate was won by M. Aumont's Cavatina; and the Plate for 2400 francs was won by the Prince de Beauveau's Commodore Napier. The Hack Race was won by M. Cater's Phosphor; and the Hurdle Race was won by Pantaloon, the property of M. Isopys.

At the fête given on Saturday evening by the King, at Versailles, in honour of French industry, about 1500 persons, manufacturers, deputies, peers of France, and diplomatists, were present.

The storm which fell on Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, vented its force with such rage upon the buildings of the National Exhibition, that the gutters and spouts were not only overflowed, but absolutely burst, and parts of the zinc covering of the roof were torn off, leaving free passage for torrents of rain to the slates below. The damage done is considerable: a carpet valued at 5000 francs was completely spoiled.

We are very dull in the musical world, and where it not for Brambilla, I know not what our connoisseurs would do. This talented lady continues the idol of the fashionable saloons. She lately gave some concerts at Orleans and Tours with such success, that the inhabitants actually sent a deputation to Paris, entreating of her to give some more concerts at Orleans. By-the-by, why does not Mr. Lumley, the director of your Italian Opera, bring out "Conrado de Altumera," or, "Maria de Rohan"? I am inclined to believe that he has no contralto, and that without Brambilla, these celebrated operas cannot be produced. Here, Taglioni continues the centre of attraction. M. Niedermeyer, the author of "Stradella," is writing a two act opera for the Academie de Musique. Balfre's new opera will be brought out towards the end of the month. Kalkbrenner, owing to ill health, has been obliged to quit Paris, for a time, for Carlsbad.

His Majesty has presented Mr. Balfe with a golden medal, of considerable value, being the bust of the King. This charming present was accompanied by a letter from Louis Philippe.

## AMERICA.

The new and splendid packet ship the Queen of the West, Captain Woodhouse, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon from New York, whence she sailed on the 21st inst. Every packet ship is now bringing large numbers of cabin passengers, who come to Europe by the sailing, and generally return by the steam packets.

The treaty for the annexation of Texas had made little progress. Hitherto it has been debated in the Senate with closed doors; it was about being publicly discussed, so that the Union can form an opinion on the merits of the question *pro* and *con*. There seems little chance of the Senate passing the treaty. Mr. Tyler had sent a message to that body, stating, in substance, that, apprehending war with Mexico, he had sent a fleet to Vera Cruz, and a land force to the confines of that territory, to be ready to act in case of necessity. This strong proceeding on the part of the President without asking the consent, or communicating his views to Congress during his sitting, had been received with marked disfavour. Indeed, some of the more violent opponents of Mr. Tyler call for his impeachment for having so acted.

General Cass, one of the candidates for the Presidency, had declared, in a published letter, in favour of the annexation of Texas. About the middle of this month the great democratic convention meets in Baltimore for the purpose of selecting a candidate for nomination, who shall receive the support of that party throughout the Union. In all probability Mr. Van Buren will be the man. The democratic party are, however, considerably weakened from a number of causes. Amongst others, the Philadelphia riots, and the prejudices which they have awakened, are, in an electioneering point of view, injurious. The Texian treaty has also injured the party, and, above all, the powerful hold which the native American party has got in many of the leading cities, seems likely to prove fatal to the democratic candidate. Some of these objections apply, though not with the same force, to the Whig Candidate, Mr. Clay. As to Mr. President Tyler, who is very ambitious to be re-elected, there appears no party to say "God bless him!" He is virtually, as a candidate, *hors de combat*.

The Catholic Bishop of New York, Dr. Hughes, has addressed a long letter to a New York paper, showing the bitter political and religious prejudices which the democratic tendencies of the Irish voters had excited in the minds of many Americans—prejudices, which, for political purposes, had been carefully fostered, and to this system of tactics the unhappy outbreak in Philadelphia was mainly attributable. The Bishop in this communication strongly attacks one or two of the New York editors, as being the primary movers in the affair.

The news from Hayti by this conveyance shows that that unfortunate island is the theatre of the most frightful slaughter. The civil war was raging with intense violence. The negro general, Ancans, with a large body of blacks, was in possession of Aux Cayes; Cape Haytien was occupied by Pierrot, both in revolt against President Riviere. Pierrot had been declared Commander-in-Chief, and was exacting forced loans from the merchants and traders.

The Parliament of Canada had been summoned to meet at Montreal, on the 24th of June. The neighbourhood of that city had been visited by two slight shocks of earthquake.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the ship Ohio, Capt. Lyon, from New York, at Liverpool, on Wednesday morning, we have received papers to the 24th ult., her day of sailing. Some more correspondence, relative to the annexation of Texas, had been presented to the Senate, accompanied by another message from President Tyler. Much of the matter of the correspondence had been made known before, and the rest is of an interesting character, but for which we have not room. The President's Message is as follows:—

"Message from the President:—To the Senate of the United States.—In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th inst., requesting to be informed 'whether a message has been sent to Mexico, with a view to obtain her consent to the treaty with Texas, and, if so, to communicate to the Senate a copy of the dispatches of which he is bearer, and a copy of instructions given to said messenger, and also to inform the Senate within what time said messenger is expected to return,' I have to say that no messenger has been sent to Mexico in

order to obtain her assent to the treaty with Texas, it not being regarded by the Executive as in any degree requisite to obtain such consent in order (should the Senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title to the same being full and perfect, without the assent of the third power. The Executive has negotiated with Texas as an independent power of the world, long since recognised as such by the United States and other powers, and as subordinate in all her rights of full sovereignty to no other power.

"A messenger has been dispatched to our Minister at Mexico, as bearer of the dispatch already communicated to the Senate, and which is to be found in the letter addressed to Mr. Green, and forms part of the documents ordered confidentially to be printed for the use of the Senate. That dispatch was dictated by a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries, by denying to Mexico all pretexts for assuming a belligerent attitude to the United States, as she had threatened to do in the event of the annexation of Texas to the United States by the dispatch of her Government, communicated by me to Congress at the opening of its present session. The messenger is expected to return before the 15th of June next, but he may be detained to a later day. The recently appointed envoy from the United States to Mexico will be sent so soon as the first action is had on the question of annexation, at which time, and not before, can his instructions be understandingly prepared.

"Washington, May 15, 1844."

"The *Galveston Citizen* of the 1st ult., which seems to be well acquainted with the progress and condition of the annexation treaty, intimates that the war-like preparations directed by the President of the United States are in fulfilment of conditions required by Texas before she would consent to negotiate for annexation.

## SYDNEY.

CONVICTION AND EXECUTION FOR MURDER.—In January last, the trial of John Knatchbull took place at Woolloomoolloo, Sydney, before Mr. Justice Burton, for the murder of Helen Jamieson, by striking her on the head with a tomahawk, on the 6th January. After the case for the Crown had been closed, Mr. Lowe addressed the Court to show that the prisoner was labouring under constitutional disease of mind (which had descended from his ancestors) at the time of his perpetrating the horrid deed; in confirmation of which, he called Dr. Harnett, who had known Knatchbull at Norfolk Island, and the Rev. Mr. Murray, Catholic priest, who had been acquainted with the prisoner in 1817 and 1818, when a captain in the Royal Navy, but neither of them had any opportunities of judging of the state of his mind. This closed the defence, and the Attorney-General did not reply. His Honour summed up, and the jury, without retiring from the box, found the prisoner guilty. His Honour then proceeded, in a most solemn and impressive manner to pronounce sentence of death upon the prisoner, whose demeanour throughout the trial was very firm. It was in contemplation of law to apply to the home Government for a reprieve, on the grounds of his former meritorious conduct in the service, and the high respectability of his connexions. The unhappy criminal (Knatchbull), the measure of whose extent of crime was filled up by the diabolical deed which cut short his career of blood, was executed at the new gaol, at Woolloomoolloo, at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock. At twenty minutes past five o'clock, his Majesty the King of Saxony entered the house, and took his seat opposite to the Bench of Bishops, and near to the Woolack, a chair having been previously placed for his Majesty's accommodation. The house was, at this time, exceedingly crowded, both by peers and strangers. Several ladies were in the house. His Majesty the King of Saxony appeared to pay particular attention to the proceedings in the house, but we did not observe him converse with any noble lord, with the exception of exchanging a few words with the Marquis of Londonderry. Shortly after his Majesty entered the house.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he wished to know if the noble lord near him (Lord Montague), who had a notice on the paper with respect to the corn-laws, would have any objection to postpone it to a future day, as it would be inconvenient to the Government, on this evening, to have it brought on.—Lord MONTAGUE expressed his surprise at the request which had been made to him. He was perfectly ready either to bring on the motion or to postpone it. But other noble lords might not be in a position to wish for its postponement, inasmuch as the motion had already been repeatedly postponed; and those noble lords might complain that he had not acted with firmness and resolution, if he consented to postpone his motion. He thought there was that which the house ought to consult before private convenience, and that was the public interest.—The Duke of WELLINGTON was understood to say that, if he had had the opportunity, he would have informed the noble lord that it was the wish of her Majesty's Government that this motion should be postponed.—Lord MONTAGUE said, that he would postpone the motion, provided it were understood that it should be brought forward on Monday next.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was understood to say that he hoped there would be no objection to the motion being brought on on Monday.—Lord BROUGHAM said he had come down to the house to attend to the motion of his noble friend, and he hoped that the postponement of that motion would not be made a precedent.—Lord CAMPBELL thought that all inconvenience might be obviated by their lordships returning to the old system of meeting at eight o'clock in the morning.—(Hear, and a laugh.)—The Duke of WELLINGTON would have no objection to come to the house at eight o'clock in the morning; but he thought that noble and learned lords—(A laugh)—who had other business to attend to, and who were younger than he was, would find it very inconvenient to come down to the house at eight o'clock. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He had no objection to Monday, or any other day, for the noble lord's motion. (Hear, hear.)—Lord MONTAGUE said that it would perhaps be as well to postpone his motion to Thursday next.

The Gold and Silver Wares Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, and informed the house that he had received a letter from the Governor-General of India, acknowledging the thanks of the house, which were given on the 20th February last to the army in India.

The Ashton, Staley Bridge, and Liverpool Railway Bill; the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Bill; the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The house then went into committee on the Scotch Fisheries Bill. During the proceedings, his Majesty the King of Saxony entered the house. His Majesty occupied the seat of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and appeared to pay great attention to the proceedings. Sir Robert Peel went up to his Majesty, and entered into conversation with him. No interruption, however, took place in the proceedings of the house, and the debate proceeded as though his Majesty had not been present.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Night Poaching Bill was, on the motion of the Earl of STRADBROKE, read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, the Copyhold and Customary Tenures Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Lord MONTAGUE, the Holyhead and Chester Railway Bill was committed.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE announced that when the line was finally settled, the Treasury would be prepared to recommend to Parliament a grant for the purpose of making Holyhead a good packet harbour.

Lord Campbell's Law of Libel Bill then passed through committee, and their lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Eastern Union Railway Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL presented one hundred and eleven petitions from various parts of Ireland against the Irish Registration Bill.

The petitions presented for and against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill were as numerous as usual.

The Vinegar and Glass Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

The second reading of the Bank Charter Bill was postponed to Thursday. In reply to a question by Mr. Borthwick, Sir R. PEEL stated that a communication had been made to the British Government by Don Carlos, in reference to the marriage of the Queen. The communication was of an indirect and informal character, as it must necessarily be from that Prince's present position; but it was to the effect that the son of Don Carlos should be united to the Queen of Spain. He asked if the object of the proposition was not the tranquillisation of Spain? That certainly was stated as a chief object by Don Carlos, but her Majesty's Government did not think the effect of those propositions would be such as were anticipated by the parties making them. The propositions as to sacrifices to be made by Don Carlos had not been very distinctly put, but Don Carlos, in making them, did not relinquish for himself and for his son a claim to the throne of Spain. The course the English Government had taken was to make the Government of Spain acquainted with the proposals of Don Carlos, and this on the principle that Spain alone was competent to decide the question. Not foreseeing any good consequences from the union proposed, they had merely laid the propositions before the Government, the proper guardians of the people of Spain, and they had not as yet received any reply to their communication.—Lord PALMERSTON asked if the Government here had communicated to the Spanish Government its opinion that Don Carlos's proposition would not accomplish the tranquillisation of Spain?—Sir R. PEEL answered that the British Government had contented itself with making the communication to the Government of Spain, but had not expressed any opinion in favour of the acceptance of the proposals, because they did not think that its acceptance would tend to the tranquillisation of Spain. The differences existing in Spain were not differences with regard to questions of succession, but differences with regard to different modes of Government. The British Government had not concealed that opinion from the Court of Spain, but it had used no influence in favour of the proposition, neither had it thrown any obstacles in the way of its acceptance.—Lord J. MANNERS, being anxious that no misrepresentations should go forth to the public, wished to know if there was any contingency in the proposals of Don Carlos, as to his waiver of his claims to the throne of Spain?—Sir R. PEEL said there was vagueness as to the willingness of Don Carlos to waive his personal claims, and insist on those of his eldest son; that he (Sir R. Peel) apprehended would be no waiver of his claim of hereditary right to the throne. The communication was not explicit on that point.—Mr. BORTHWICK gave notice to move, on the first convenient occasion, for the whole correspondence which had taken place on the subject.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the sugar duties, Mr.



JAMES exemplified the condition of the West India planter by his own case. He has a son and a thoroughly competent overseer residing on his estates; there are no mortgages on the property, and no mercantile charges except that of the commission-broker are to be paid out of the produce. Well, under such favourable circumstances, what was his case? Every pound of sugar he imported from Jamaica, taking an average of three years, cost him 4d. in the production and transport. What happened when it arrived in this country? The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately put a tax of 3d. per pound on it, thus making the price 7d. A great deal had been said about the dearth of sugar, but all he had been able to get for his sugar was 6½d. per lb., thus losing ½d. per lb., or £300 on every 100 hogsheads of sugar. This was not a very pleasant position to be in with regard to property which, during the existence of slavery, was worth £3000 a year, and, during the apprenticeship system, half that sum, and he had done everything to diminish the cost of cultivation.—Mr. EWART moved, as an amendment to the motion, that the duties on foreign and colonial sugar be equalised.—Mr. HUME thought, before all discriminating duties were withdrawn, that we should do our best to put our colonies in a position to compete with the slave-holding states. They could not do that at present, and to ask a man to run when his legs were tied was what he would not agree to.—Messrs. Milner Gibson, Villiers, Bowring, Bright, and Roebuck, severally supported the amendment.—Mr. P. M. STUART and Mr. BERNAL, though great admirers of free-trade "in the abstract," denounced its application in this instance as cruel and unjust.—Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. GLADSTONE gave their "decided negative" to the amendment. The house then divided—

For going into committee	259
For Mr. Ewart's amendment	56
Majority	203

The house went into committee, but only *pro forma*, it being then past eleven o'clock. Mr. Miles's motion, to reduce the duty on British colonial sugar to 20s. per hundred-weight, was arranged to be taken on Friday.

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, the Joint-stock Companies, and the Joint Stock Companies Remedies at Law and Equity Bills were read a second time, and the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of Buccleuch, in reply to the Marquis of Normandy, said that the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the labouring classes was nearly ready; but owing to the nature of it, the Government would not be able to introduce a bill founded on it during the present session.

The Earl of Powis moved the second reading of his bill for repealing the act uniting the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—The Duke of Wellington opposed the bill, on the same grounds as alleged last year, when a similar measure was before the house, namely, that it would interfere with the recommendations made in 1835, by the ecclesiastical commissioners, and would disturb the existing political arrangements respecting the number of bishops.—A discussion of some length followed, shared in by the Bishop of Bangor, and the Bishop of St. David's, who supported the bill; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Lincoln, who opposed it; with various lay peers, as the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Vivian, and the Earl of Harrowby; and the Bishop of Exeter, in supporting the bill, expressed his opinion that, if the feeling became general that the bishops ought not to sit in the House of Lords, he, for one, would not wish to retain his seat in it.—The second reading of the bill was carried, in opposition to the Government, by 49 to 37.

On the motion of the Earl of DALHOUSIE, the Glass and Vinegar Duties Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The third reading of the Ness Fisheries Bill was carried by a majority of 59 to 50.

Mr. CHRISTIE gave notice of a motion for the 9th of July on the subject of the Danish claims.

Mr. WYSE gave notice that on Monday he should submit a motion to the House on the subject of the University of Dublin and the College of Maynooth.

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir J. GRAHAM said he was empowered to state that Her Majesty's Government proposed to fix the second reading of the Irish Registration Bill for Monday, the 1st of July. Upon that day the Government would, if the progress of other Bills permitted, take the sense of the House on the second reading of that Bill. It was also their intention to take the Committee on the Dissenters' Chapels Bill on Monday next, and on Thursday to take the Committee on the Poor Laws. Shortly after the second reading of the Irish Registration Bill, they would also proceed with the Irish Municipal Bill.

Mr. BORTHWICK gave notice that, as the Government had at last fixed a day for the Poor Law Bill, he should, instead of the bill he proposed, move a resolution as an amendment to the motion for going into Committee on the Government measure.

Mr. BORTHWICK moved for a Select Committee to consider the operation of the Anatomy Act. The Hon. Member stated his object to be to protect the most helpless classes of society, to promote sciences, and to guard the health of the students of anatomy themselves from the present noxious operations of the dissecting room. The motion was seconded by Mr. HARDY. Sir J. GRAHAM objected to the motion as one that would be injurious to the public interests, and calculated to irritate and wound the public feelings. After a discussion in which Mr. French, Mr. Warburton, Alderman Copeland, Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord John Russell, and General Johnson took a part, the House divided.

For the motion	10
Against it	49
Majority	39

Mr. WARD then brought on a motion for a committee of the whole house, upon the present state of the temporalities of the Irish Church. Addressing himself to the comparative statistics of the Established Church in England and in Ireland, he showed that while the English episcopal hierarchy might assume that it had to deal with a population of fourteen millions, with the supervision of between ten and eleven thousand parishes, the Irish Church had but 2450 parishes, and only 7500 Episcopalians, for whose spiritual instruction it received the net annual revenue of £659,000, not to mention the many grants for education, glebe houses, tithes arrears, and so forth. He then glanced at the past history of English policy in Ireland; traced the bulk of Irish grievances to the existence of so anomalous an institution as the Established Church, condemned by all reflecting men; amused the house by reading printed placards, announcing the sale of the effects of the late Archdeacon of Meath, in which racing horses, hounds, beagles, and all the *et ceteras* of a fox-hunting squire, were the conspicuous features. What course did Sir Robert Peel mean to follow? Was he prepared to follow out the policy commenced in Catholic Emancipation, or to fall back upon the advice of such men as the Rev. Hugh McNeile, who, in a lecture to the operatives of Liverpool, said, that though averse to penal laws, he saw no security for this country without new restrictions being imposed on the Roman Catholics? Would the recent state trials pacify Ireland? Its people were universally of opinion that, if Mr. O'Connell had been an Englishman, he would not have been convicted. In truth, Ireland was our Poland; as such, she gathered round her the sympathies of the Continent; while England, with her broad notions of liberty as respected herself, and her generous exertions in favour of the negro population of her colonies, staked security and happiness on the maintenance of the remnant of an exclusive system which ought to have expired with Catholic Emancipation. He called on them to put an end to it at once, and, by adopting the only course which can avert the Repeal of the Union, legislate for the empire, and accomplish the work commenced in the emancipation of the Roman Catholics.—Lord ELIOR repeated the argument that the security of the church was provided for by the Act of Union, citing the sentiments of Gratian, Plunkett, Canning, and other advocates of the Catholic claims, in order to show that their concession would not affect its integrity. Catholic Emancipation did not destroy the essentially Protestant character of the constitution; and looking to the way in which the Protestant clergy generally spent their incomes, especially in remote and poor districts, no greater evil could happen to Ireland than to take away the revenues of the Establishment, and apply them to secular purposes. He hoped, therefore, that the house would reject the motion by a large majority. Mr. ROSS supported the motion. Mr. SHAW admitted that the neglect and mal-administration of the Irish Church in past times was one cause why there had not been more converts from the Roman Catholic religion to a purer faith. But the case of Archdeacon de Lacy was no specimen of the existing condition of things. He was an old gentleman of very peculiar habits, with a large private fortune, and notwithstanding his sporting eccentricities, spending large sums in acts of benevolence. Mr. WARD was misinformed when he stated the net income of the Irish Church at £659,000; that was the gross amount; and the net income, allowing for all deductions, was only £550,000. As there were, in round numbers, 1400 benefices, this would give £392 to each beneficed clergyman; but as, including curates, the number of clerical persons in Ireland was about 2200, the average amount to be divided amongst them was reduced to £170. The Irish Establishment would stand comparison with any other Church; pluralities were in course of abrogation; non-residence was rapidly diminishing; and church extension, chiefly by the aid of private exertions and funds, was vigorously carried on, in the erection and endowment both of churches and schools. The Irish clergy had suffered much, and were ready to suffer more; and it was an ungrateful return, after all their sacrifices, to seek to abolish Protestantism altogether. He was glad, therefore, that the Government had met the motion with a manly resistance.—Mr. REDINGTON commented on Mr. Shaw's statistics, and said, it appeared from his statement, that one fourteenth of the clergy of the Irish Establishment were absentees. For this a very sufficient explanation might be given. In his own parish there was not a single Protestant; and in the union to which he belonged, not above thirty individuals attended the church. Such a state of things could not be prolonged for ever.

When Mr. Redington had concluded, the debate was adjourned, and the County Rates Bill having passed through committee, the House adjourned at half past 12 o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Delahole and Roche Railway Bills were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON called attention to the alarming increase of incendiarism in Suffolk, Norfolk, and parts of Essex. He was a magistrate for the county of Suffolk, and he believed, from inquiries he had made, that the labouring classes were well disposed, and would shrink with horror from such atrocious crimes. The gentry acted with kindness, and were desirous of ameliorating the condition of the poor. Notwithstanding this, the crime was increasing to a most alarming extent.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that Mr. Gibson had correctly de-

scribed the conduct and character both of the gentry and the labouring classes in Suffolk, and yet incendiarism was increasing in it and the adjoining counties. The Government were directing their serious attention to this painful subject, and had been in communication with the lords-justices and the magistrates, and every exertion would be made to discover the offenders.

The adjourned debate on the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland was then resumed by Colonel Rawdon, who, in illustration of the anomalous ecclesiastical condition of Ireland, took the town he represents, Armagh, in which the two primates resided; one the head of the English Church in Ireland, whose state was princely, while the head of the church of the Irish people lived in humble obscurity, unnoticed by Parliament, though revered by the body over which he presided. He argued at some length that the temporalities of the Irish Establishment were the great source of Irish discontent, and called upon the house to abandon the mere pecuniary consideration of the question, to let common sense prevail, and justice to the Irish people.—Sir J. WALSH opposed the motion.—Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL hoped that they would never see the day when the Catholic Clergy would be willing to accept a state provision. The Registration Bill would not satisfy the people; and the State prosecutions had not shaken the influence of Mr. O'Connell and his colleagues. He took the case of the well-known Catholic primate, Dr. Troy, whose worldly wealth, at the close of his long and laborious career, was tenpence halfpenny, which was found on the chimney-piece after he died, the expenses of his funeral being defrayed by subscription; and asked if examples like this, contrasting with the large fortunes accumulated, and the worldly enjoyments participated in by the dignitaries of the Protestant Establishment, would not have their effect on the minds of the Irish people?—Mr. FORBES was convinced that the granting of the committee would raise delusive expectations, aggravate and keep open the wounds of the country, and tend to unsettle the security of the Establishment.—Mr. DILLON BROWN supported the motion.—Mr. G. H. HAMILTON regretted these annual attacks on the property of the Irish Church, through the medium of indefinite motions. The State being Protestant, was bound to protect the Protestant Church, as the teacher of religious truth; and, though he disapproved of undue wealth or sinecurism in any church, the statistics which he adduced showed that the revenues of the Irish Establishment disproved the common allegations against it. The more the subject was inquired into, the higher and better would the Church of Ireland stand in the estimation of the public.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER said the average of the incomes of the beneficed clergy in Ireland was stated at £325 per annum. That was not too much—it was too little—for a Protestant clergyman; but it was too much for clergymen who had no congregations. The condition of Ireland ought to induce them to do justice to it before a war broke out, which, in the present state of European politics, was anything but an improbable event.—When Sir C. Napier sat down, no person rising, and the Ministerial benches being exceedingly thinly attended, there was a call for a division, and the gallery was cleared. The doors were shortly afterwards re-opened, and Mr. BORTHWICK was found addressing the house. He discoursed upon connection between Church and State, as being an essential principle of Catholicity, and of a national Church; regretted that the Irish Establishment had not hitherto conciliated the Roman Catholics of that country, but reduced the question in dispute to a mere secular and pecuniary consideration; and in the course of a rather discursive speech, embodying a homily on the Church, he made several admissions, which were cheered by the Opposition as confessions that he was speaking against time.

—Mr. V. SMITH said that, if Mr. Borthwick had not risen, the house would have been engaged in considering the practical remedies which should be adopted, as a consequence of the carrying of Mr. Ward's motion. But, having received refreshment from the Treasury, the member for Evesham had established a reputation as one of the best speakers against time in the house. [This allusion, we believe, referred to the fact that Lord Arthur Lennox had slipped an orange into the hand of Mr. Borthwick, while he was addressing the house.] Religion was not propagated by an Establishment—that being a result of missionary exertion; the chief function of an established church was to prevent irreligion, and repress fanaticism. In Ireland, the Establishment operated as an anti-Protestant institution; and to counteract this effect, he would give—or at least offer—such a moderate national endowment to the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, as would place them in pecuniary independence of their congregations, without rendering them dependent on the State. He pressed on the Government the necessity of following up a course of conciliatory legislation towards Ireland, one part of which would consist in measures for reducing to due dimensions the overgrown Irish Establishment.—Sir J. GRAHAM inferred, from the languor of the debate, and the thinness of attendance, that the motion and its discussion were deficient in novelty and interest. He frankly admitted that, down to a recent period, the Irish Established Church was marked by abuses and imperfections which no friend of it could justify. But a great change had taken place during the last quarter of a century; and it was the earnest wish of the Government, in protecting the Church in the possession of its temporalities, guaranteed as they were by legislative enactments, to give it the security necessary for its purification, and the extension of its influence. He would not be so unjust to the Irish people as to suppose a failure of their accustomed loyalty in the event of a war; and the Government, which had showed its disposition to do justice to so weak a body as the Unitarian Christians, might be credited as willing to act in a proper spirit towards their Roman Catholic fellow subjects. Although the terms of the motion left the question indefinite, its object was clear—that they should go into a committee of the whole House, in order to consider the best mode of despoiling the Irish Protestant Church of its property. There was no parallelism between the cases of Scotland and Ireland, except in the one point, that by the respective articles of union, England was bound to secure the Establishments of each country in all their rights and privileges. The Government were taunted with neglecting to legislate for Ireland. But, in addition to the Parliamentary and Municipal Franchise, and Registration Bills, they had another prepared, for the purpose of facilitating Roman Catholic endowments, through the medium of a permanent board of trustees; and these were evidences of their good intentions, even if they might be unable to carry them. It was his conviction that, if the Protestant Church of Ireland were stripped of its property, it would revive the question of forfeited property, and give a general shock to titles; and, with these impressions it would be his duty to give an uncompromising opposition to the motion.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL was astonished at the high ground taken by Sir James Graham, seeing he was a party to a bill which took three hundred thousand a year from the Irish establishment, and transferred it to the pockets of the landlords—a measure which provoked the denunciations of Mr. Leffroy and Mr. Shaw, and the more measured, but not less decided, opposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury. For himself, he had been a party to the Church Temporalities Bill, in the hope that it would form a precedent for future reforms; and it was consoling to him to hear the favourable terms in which it was now mentioned. He had, however, heard the overthrow of the Constitution predicted three or four times, as a consequence of certain measures; and after their passing, he found the Constitution as flourishing as ever. He disapproved of voluntarism in religion on two grounds; the natural necessities of man impelled him to supply his wants, but religion was not felt as one, especially when passion predominated, and dependence on congregations subdued moral independence, as in the United States, where Ministers blinked the accursed institution of slavery. But the chief duty of the State, in connection with the Church, was to supply the means of general instruction in the moral precepts of Christianity, leaving adherence to specific doctrines to be determined by the will of the majority for whose benefit the Church is intended. Objection was taken to the proposition for going into committee in order to consider the temporalities of the Irish Church, and they were asked what plan they had to propose? The very same objection was taken to going into committee in order to consider the subject of reform of Parliament, and yet, though supported by mere big bit Reformers, and by advocates of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, they managed to procure a tolerable harmony, and to effect a great change. A similar result might be expected with respect to the Irish Church, and it would be the wisest, as well as the most dignified, course to undertake it in time. Reliance was placed on Irish loyalty. True, they were warm-hearted, but they were also quick-sighted; and when they found that they had to bear grievances endured by no other nation, their attachment might be expected to turn into enmity; and until they were conciliated, and the feelings of the Roman Catholics treated with due regard, they had no right to say that they had done justice to Ireland.—Sir R. PEEL complained that Lord John Russell had left them in the dark as to what plan or procedure would be adopted, if the motion were carried, and which, judging from the sentiments avowed last year by Mr. Ward, involved a rather comprehensive re-distribution of property. He gathered from a portion of his speech, that he would establish whatever form of religion might be agreeable to a majority. Referring to his own sentiments, delivered on previous occasions, he affirmed his consistency of opinion, and he still thought, that though the terms of a contract were not irrevocably binding, in the face of a proved evil, yet the contract was a most material element in the consideration of the question. The greatest amongst all the advocates of the Catholic claims—the present Lord Plunkett, laid down very strongly and emphatically that not the slightest injury to the Established Church would result from their concession; and it was under this conviction that Catholic emancipation was carried. Let them beware of shaking public confidence, by abrogating contracts on the faith of which great public measures were carried. The hostility between different bodies of Dissenters, as developed by the Chapels Bill, was far more bitter than was ever exhibited by the Church; and therefore the existence of an Establishment was no necessary cause of religious discord. An establishment should, however, be civilly subject to the State; and as the Roman Catholics repudiated all interference with their spiritual concerns, they could not ask the legislators of a Protestant State to divert property from its present uses, and, at the same time, to put it beyond their control. No small or trivial changes would give satisfaction or contentment, looking to the principles and the progressive increase in the demands of the assailants of the Church. But, at the same time, he did not think that the Established Church of Ireland was perfect, improved as it was; he would abolish or mitigate sinecurism and pluralities; and, though he would maintain the Church in its integrity, he was not opposed to reforms in its details.—Mr. SHILL asked, if they were prepared to endow the Roman Catholic Church, what course they would adopt with Maynooth? Sweep it away altogether, or make it efficient; and yet those who intimated a purpose to offer what would not be accepted, were silent on a matter which involved a new principle, and would incur no refusal. The Government stood upon integrity and contract; yet members of the Cabinet were parties to a measure which took twenty-five per cent. from the parsons, and put it in the pockets of the landlords. What should they call it? Confiscation? [Mr. SHAW exclaimed, "An allowance in consideration." "An allowance! Be it so; the thing by any other name was still the same. Sir James Graham, in alluding to the danger of a disturbance of the Act of Settlement, had raised the ghost of Cromwell to mount guard on the revenues of the Establishment. The "clergy reserves" in Canada were placed on the same footing as are now the temporalities of the Irish

Church; yet the Legislature allocated them to purposes more in consonance with its views of sound policy; and in seeking a deduction from the revenues of a Church entirely disproportioned to their wants, they were not to be accused of intending its overthrow. It was no violation of their oath to say that the Irish bishops were too highly paid in proportion to their duties. Why should the Archbishop of Armagh receive more than the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, or the Irish Protestant hierarchy, in the midst of a Catholic population, be paid a greater stipend than the English bishops? They contended, too, that the number of the clergy should be reduced, seeing so many had churches without congregations. The church was the source of every difficulty in legislating for Ireland, as the experience of the Government was now teaching them; and in opposing the demand for a new appropriation of the "clergy reserves" in Ireland, they were opposing themselves to the wishes of a majority of its representatives as well as of its people, and Sir Robert Peel might find too late that all chances of conciliating the country were disastrously thrown away.—Sir R. H. INGLES spoke amidst much impatience for a division. The Protestant Church in Ireland rested not on compact; it was the truth, committed to their keeping by a gracious Providence. They professed to seek not the life, but the money, of the church, like highwaymen on a road.—Mr. WARD briefly replied.

On a division there appeared—

For Mr. Ward's motion	179
Against it	274
Majority	95

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

After the presentation of a number of petitions on various subjects, The Earl of CLARENDON rose to call the attention of the Government to the occurrences which had recently taken place in Africa. The friendly disposition of the Emperor of Morocco to this country, and his constant deference to the advice of England, had not prevented his proclaiming the "holy war" against another European power, the ally of England. It could not be supposed that the Emperor had taken that course with the sanction of the British authorities. However, it was now beyond doubt that he had made an invasion of the French territories in Africa, and that the war had commenced. With respect to the murder of the Spanish Consul at Tangiers, it was the fact that the man was killed in an affray brought about by his own conduct, and for which the authorities were not in the least responsible. It had been supposed, but he did not mean to say that it was the case, that the Spanish Government had been incited to declare war by France; but it was a curious coincidence that, after this, relations of a hostile character should so soon take place between France and the Emperor of Morocco. They might have been the result of accident, but they gave a colour to the idea that France desired to see Spain engaged in hostilities with Morocco. It was most desirable that the line of coast now possessed by the Emperor of Morocco should be in the possession of a friendly power, because it was from thence they derived their supplies for Gibraltar.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The Glasgow and Coatbridge Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

Petitions against the Bank Charter Bill, and against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill were presented by several members.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bank Charter Bill having been read, Mr. B. HAWES rose to move, that no sufficient evidence has been laid before this house to justify the proposed interference with banks of issue in the management of their circulation. The honourable gentleman said that he stood by the act of 1819, and he thought that no case had been made out for any further interference with that act. A protracted debate followed, in which Mr. Haistie, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Darby, Mr. Gisborne, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Muntz took part. On the division the numbers were,

For the resolution	80
Against it	185
Majority against the resolution	105

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

#### TEXAS AND THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Though the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States may be laid aside by the vote of the Senate of the American Congress, it is nevertheless of so much importance as to justify the excitement and interest which it has caused. The following remarks are written for the purpose of explaining its history, and the grounds upon which the United States has threatened to make an encroachment on the Mexican as well as on the Oregon territory, for the two measures are intimately connected in their origin.

During the time that the French occupied Canada, many attempts were made to explore the western part of America, and especially the Mississippi river. Among the most remarkable were those undertaken under the direction of the celebrated and unfortunate Robert Cavalier de la Salle. He descended the Mississippi to the sea, and discovered the entrance of that great river into the Gulf of Mexico, on the 7th of April, 1682. The object of this expedition was to find a port, and "to establish a settlement from whence the French could harass the Spaniards in those regions from whence they drew their riches." On his return to France in 1683, La Salle was appointed to direct an expedition to reach the Mississippi by the sea. He sailed from Rochelle July 24, 1684. The voyage was favourable, but the ships were taken past the Mississippi, and after vain attempts to find its entrance to the sea, the party landed in Texas, near the mouth of the Colorado river. La Salle built a fort or stockade, and leaving part of his men in it, he endeavoured to discover the Mississippi over-land. In making this attempt, he was murdered by one of his companions, March 15, 1687. "Such," says an able writer, "was the end of this daring adventurer. For force of will, for vast conceptions, and for quick a aptation of genius to untried circumstances, he had no superior among his countrymen. He will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the West." Many of the party left by La Salle at the fort were seized by the Mexicans, and some were condemned to the mines. The French did not again visit the country.

In 1698, D'Iberville, who was born at Montpelier, in 1662, and was one of nine distinguished brothers of the family of Lemoine, which is at this day represented by the Baron de Longueuil in Canada, was sent by the French Government to make a settlement on the Mississippi. In conjunction with his brothers, Bienville and Sergny, he founded the City of New Orleans.

In 1763, New Orleans and all the territory known by the name of Louisiana was surrendered by the French to Spain. In 1802, Buonaparte recovered it from Spain; but, fearful of its being taken by the English, it was sold in 1803 for eleven millions of dollars to the United States, the purchase being of "all lands on the east side of the Mississippi river, not then belonging to the United States, as far as the great chain of mountains which divides the waters running into the Pacific and those falling into the Atlantic Ocean between the territory claimed by Great Britain on the one side, and Spain on the other."

Out of these facts has the claim of the United States to both Texas and to the Oregon territory arisen.

In order for the United States to have the boundary of its new purchase defined, it was necessary to negotiate a treaty of limits with Spain, and by it the undefined line, mentioned in the purchase deed of Louisiana, was converted into an actual and defined line, running through the Oregon Territory. But not satisfied with this, the Americans, who, in this purchase from France, recognised the rights of England in the Oregon Territory, had inserted in this treaty with Spain, to which England was not a party, these words, "his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions, to any territories north of the said line."

Thus, the Americans first induced France to declare that it sold a line through a country to which it had no title—they then obtained from Spain a definition of this line, and now they say, that from Spain and not from France, they derive rights which exclude the very rights of England, recognised in that very agreement of purchase made with France, which it was the object of the treaty with Spain to complete.

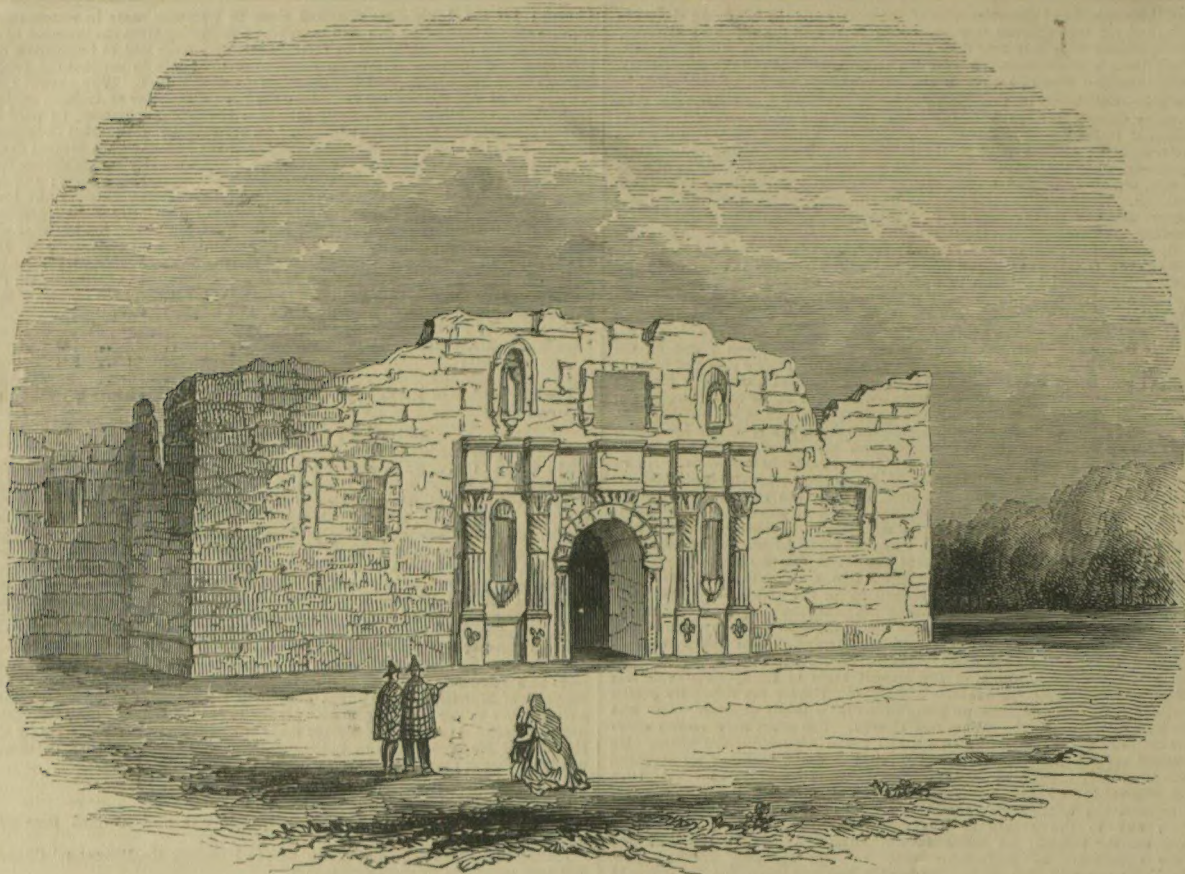
By the treaty between Spain and the United States, in 1819, the title of Spain to Texas was solemnly admitted, and any adverse title was equally solemnly abandoned. It, therefore, formed part of the Vice-Royalty of Mexico, and remained subject to Spain, until a short-sighted policy towards its colonists, and its unwise pretensions to monopolise colonial patronage, in opposition to the colonists, excited the contest which terminated in the independence of the Mexican States.

In 1821 the colonization of Texas by Americans commenced, with the sanction of the new Republic of Mexico. Numerous families immigrated into the country; and obedience to Mexican authority might have continued for a long period, if the old laws and withered system of Spanish government had not been enforced, and if, also, revolutionary demands had not been made upon the American colonists, upon account of revolutions in the city of Mexico, in which they had no share. The disputes occasioned by these and other causes terminated in a declaration of Texan Independence.

In order to subdue the revolutionary Texans, General Santa Anna, at the time the President of Mexico, through the accident of a revolution, proceeded in person, at the head of a powerful army, to invade Texas. He reached the town of San Antonio de Bexar in February, 1836. No defence was made of the town; but the old Presidio and Church of the Alamo, (see the engraving on the next page,) on the left bank of the river, were vigorously defended by only 150 men, under Cols. Travis, the celebrated David Crockett, and James Bowie, whose history is well known to all acquainted with the border life of the "far west," and the last of whom will be long remembered by a knife called after his name. On the 6th of March the Alamo was stormed and taken; all the Texans, without a single exception, being put to the sword. In this siege the Mexicans lost nearly 1500 men. After this success a body of Mexican troops were pushed on to Goliad, where 400 men, under Colonel Fannin, were taken prisoners. These unfortunate men were shortly afterwards ordered by Santa Anna to be shot, and this barbarous command was executed. The President himself hastened to the east by the upper road, and expected in a few days to clear the country of the American colonists. On reaching, however, the banks of the San Jacinto river, he was encountered, on the 21st of April, by General Houston and about 700 men. The battle terminated in the defeat of the Mexican force, on whose side there were 630 men killed, 208 wounded, and 730 prisoners, there being included among the last the President General Santa Anna himself and General Cos.

So decisive did Santa Anna consider this battle to have been, that in a letter written by him to General Houston, after he had been released, and dated "Orizaba (in Mexico) Nov. 5, 1836," he thus expressed his opinion:—"Convinced as I am that Texas will never re-unite itself with the Republic of Mexico, I feel





TEXAS: CHURCH OF ALAMO, SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR.

desirous that my country should derive all the advantages she can yet obtain, and avoid the sacrifices it would sustain by a rash attempt to recover a country, from which it has derived no real benefit."

From 1836 to 1842 Texas advanced with rapidly, its population rapidly increased, a great extent of country was brought into cultivation, and its independence was recognised by France, Belgium, Great Britain, and the Pope. The character of

ment have been habitually violated since it attained independence. The only authority that is really powerful is that of the military. The insecurity of life and property—the organization of robbers—and the impotence and folly of those in power, have checked the progress of all arts, of all commercial, agricultural, and mineral enterprise. That this must be so the following particulars will sufficiently prove:—The independence of Mexico was declared in 1821; the Emperor Iturbide was deposed in 1823, and executed in 1824; in 1824 General Victoria was elected President, and is the only President who has served the legal term of four years; in 1828 Pedraza was elected President, but Guerrero was proclaimed by Santa Anna; in 1829 Pedraza retired; in 1829 Guerrero was President; in 1831 Guerrero was executed, and Bustamante became President; in 1833 Pedraza was restored, but in the same year Santa Anna became President; in April, 1836, Santa Anna was taken prisoner by the Texans and Bustamante became President; in 1841 Santa Anna (through a revolution) again became President and Bustamante was driven from the country. There have been two Constitutions promulgated since 1842; and Santa Anna may be considered to be despotic.

Thus political independence, which has spread civilization and settlements, and law, order, and perfect contentment with its public institutions throughout Texas, has produced in Mexico a continued series of revolutionary movements. No man has yet appeared to govern in Mexico who can estimate the value of directing the ambition of public men, from the pursuit of military distinction, to the more enduring honours of civil life, to which Washington instantly guided his countrymen when he sheathed the sword drawn against a foreign power, and turned to govern those as citizens whom he had commanded as soldiers.



GENERAL HOUSTON, PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.

In 1842, an ill-considered expedition from Texas to Santa Fé excited Mexico to a renewal of hostilities. Since then the country has been harassed by frontier incursions, and by the anxiety of threatened invasion. The recognition of its Government has been obstinately refused by Mexico; and the people, too poor and too weak to compel compliance to their wishes, seek to obtain a cessation of hostilities through a connection with the United States, which, if assented to—as it eventually may be—will have fatal consequences to the Government of Mexico. Texas cannot again form part of the Mexican dominions, and it is the interest of those from whom it has separated to have a weaker neighbour than the United States on the banks of the Rio Grande.

The late attempt of President Tyler to annex Texas to the United States is certainly very censurable. If aggression or encroachment is to be made, let it be performed in its own name, with the justification of fear, of danger, or of ambition; but the pretext is ridiculous, and, as a violation of the declarations of the existing treaty, of 1819, too immoral to be mentioned without censure, which has induced him to recommend it, among other reasons, on the ground that, "if accomplished, the Government will have succeeded in reclaiming a territory which formerly constituted a portion, as it is confidently believed, of its domain under the Treaty of Cession, of 1803, by France to the United States."

The drawings above given are from original sketches; and one is of the Church of the Alamo, against which, in the siege to which we have alluded, the chief assault was directed.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

In the *Messenger* of Tuesday have been published despatches from General Lamoriciere, commanding the French troops on the Morocco frontier, announcing the commencement of hostilities between him and the forces of the Emperor. Of the latter there were 1400 or 1500 cavalry of the Abd-el-Bokhari, and 500 Arab cavalry. The *Moniteur* of the same day announces that Louis Philippe has ordered that the Prince de Joinville hoist his flag of Rear-Admiral on one of the ships of the squadron of evolution, and repair on a cruise along the coast of the empire of Morocco, which, it is conjectured, the Prince may thus be enabled to gain over to pacific relations with France. When it is recollected that Morocco borders eastward on Algeria, the importance of these movements is self-evident.

Morocco (properly Morocco) extends from S. to N. between 27 degrees and 36 degrees N. latitude of North Africa; the most northern districts forming the southern coast of the Straits of Gibraltar, and from east to west between 1 deg. 20 min. and 11 deg. 30 min. W. longitude. On the north, it borders on the Mediterranean, on the north-west and west on the Atlantic Ocean; on the south on the Sahara; and on the east as above. Its surface is estimated by Graberg at 274,000 square miles, or 50,000 square miles more than that of France. It is extremely diversified by mountains, hills, plains, and valleys; of the former, the most important is the celebrated Atlas ranges, which are covered with snow for several months in the year, and are said to rise 13,000 feet and upwards. Its coasts are generally elevated and rocky, and in many places inaccessible. Its plains vary much in fertility.

The empire is composed of the two kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and is divided into thirty governments. Morocco, the capital, and residence of the Sultan, is surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, with square turrets at every fifty paces; and the circuit is six miles, but the area is far from being covered with buildings. Fez, or Fas, is, however, the most industrious and commercial town of the empire; it contains upwards of 100 mosques, and seven public schools; each trade is carried on in a separate street, and the commerce of the town with the seaports is very great.

We annex a specimen of one of the towns (from a sketch by a correspondent). Tetuan, not far from the Straits of Gibraltar, built on the declivity of a hill about half a mile from a small river (Martil) which falls into the Mediterranean about five miles from the town; the mouth of the river forming a harbour for vessels of middling size. It carries on a considerable commerce with Spain, France, and Italy; exporting wool, barley, wax, leather, hides, cattle, mules, and fruits, of which the valley of Tetuan produces abundance of the finest quality. The streets are narrow and unpaved. The population is 18,000 (Graberg), or 40,000 (Semple). Probably, this great discrepancy is explained by the different dates at which these estimates were taken, as well as to the ravages of plague and famine.

The subject of "the Holy War," as this contention has been termed by the Emperor of Morocco, will be found discussed in the first page of our present number.

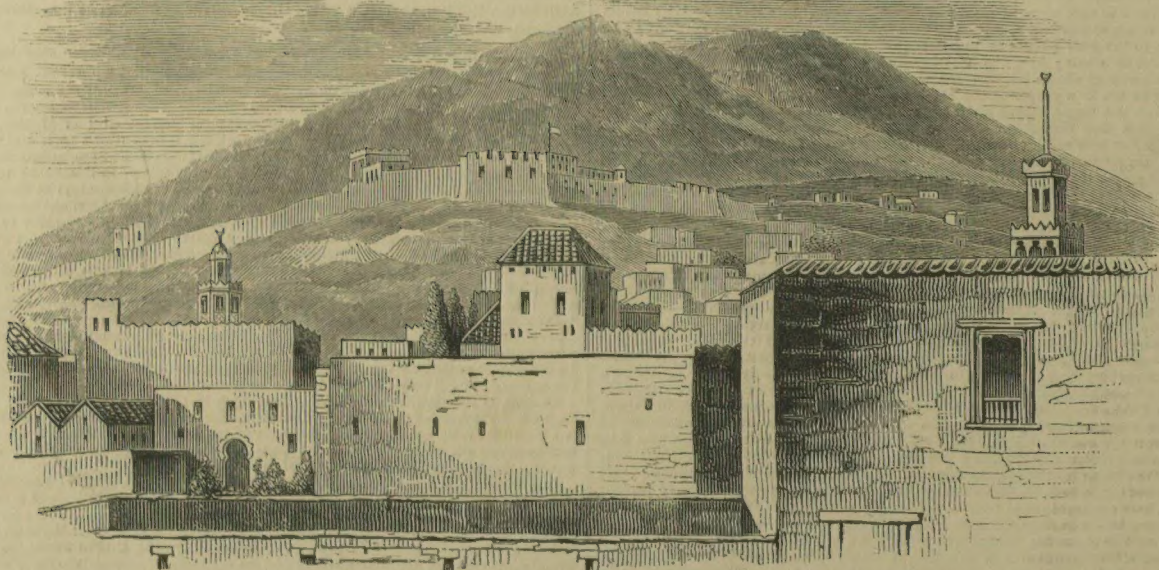
## THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY, DUBLIN.

The site of this now ennobled mansion is on the south of the city of Dublin, on what is called the Circular Road—a Lagenian Boulevard which far surpasses in beauty of scenery and salubrity of atmosphere, the more notorious *strada* in Paris; where nothing is to be seen but conflicting countenances of politicians, morning, noon, and night. The ground upon which this immense pile stands was formerly a garden-nursery belonging to a Mr. Grimwood, a horticulturist and arborist of great celebrity. The debris of his floral culture are yet to be seen, for to parody Goldsmith's words, we may say—

"Near yonder crib (copse), where once the garden smiled,  
And still where many a garden flower grows wild."

Some outward fences show that once the scene was otherwise than it is at present. It is close to a branch of the Grand Canal, which in the first years of enthusiasm for Moore's melodies was as gondoletted and "made resonant" as any one of Venice. From the heights of the building the principal objects of the city may be overlooked, and if being "cabbins, d, cabbins, d, cabbins, d," can bear any alleviation, it must be where "air is free and prospect wide!"

The Circular-road includes almost all the city in its periphery, and a better spot could not have been possibly chosen than that occupied by the Richmond Penitentiary (established 1816), whether we consider its retired, or healthful situation. As to its distinguished inmates now, for whom there is neither "*spes libertatis*, *nec cura pecuniæ*," we can only congratulate them that they chance to be so well lodged, although against their wills. The city prisons are close and most unhealthy, but the Richmond Penitentiary contains gardens within its walls, wherein a man might study and effect all the classifications of Linnaeus, if his genius inclined that way to read and cultivate, and enjoy as good health as if he were on the top of the neighbouring Wicklow mountains.



MOROCCO: VIEW OF TETUAN.

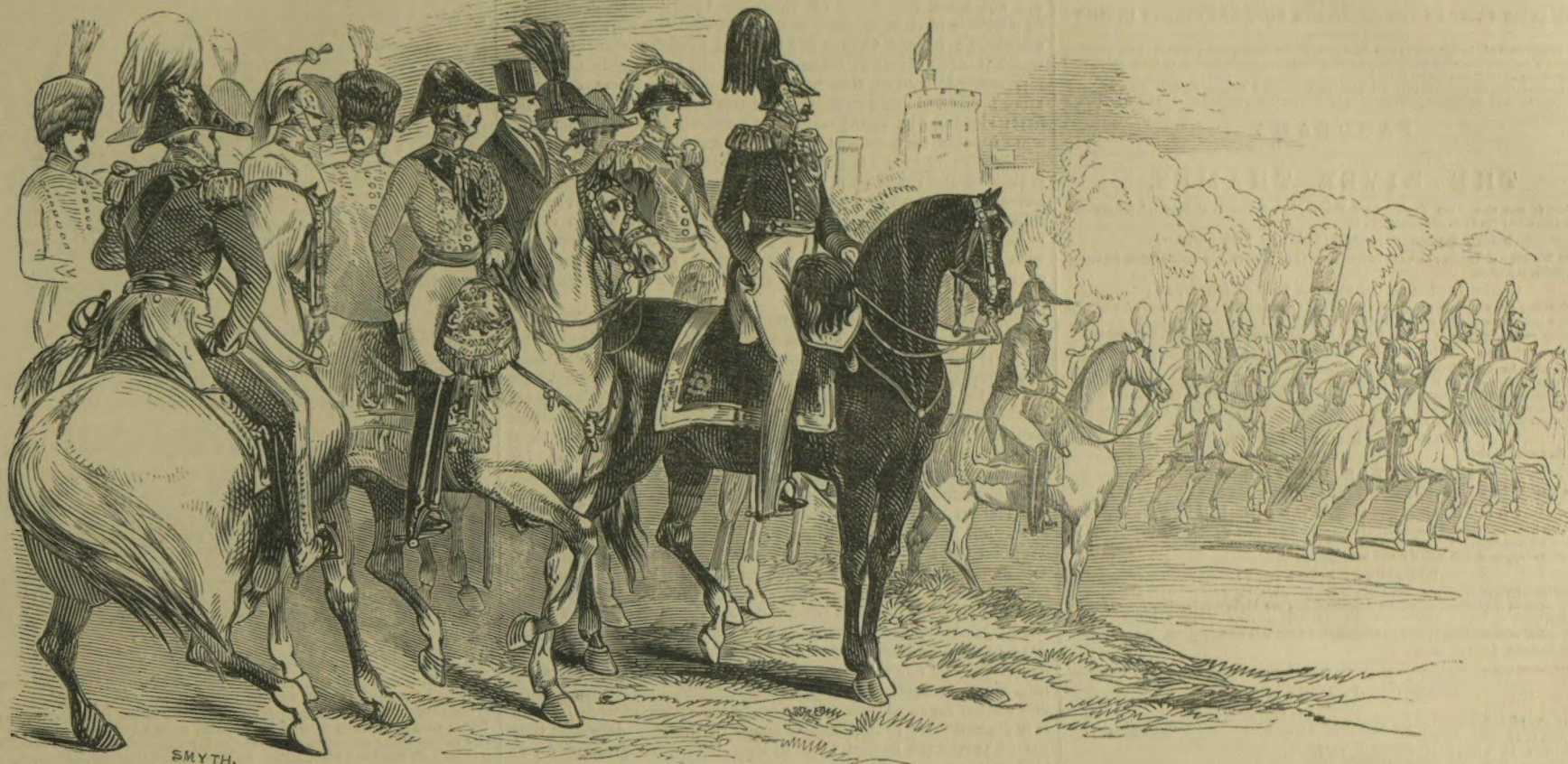
the population improved; courts of law were established throughout it, and the most perfect contentment with the new government existed. In these particulars it offered a remarkable contrast to the Republic of Mexico. It has had three elections for President. On the first occasion, General Houston was elected; on

the second, General Lamar; and on the last, General Houston was elected a second time, and his term of three years is about to expire. Each of these elections was peaceably conducted, and no violence has disturbed the operation of the laws. In Mexico, unfortunately, the administration of the law and course of the govern-



VISITS TO O'CONNELL, &amp; CO., IN THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY, DUBLIN.





THE GRAND REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—THE ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS AND STAFF.

## THE GRAND REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

In our journal of last week, we gave a spirited sketch of the illustrious visitors and staff at this grand military display. We now present our readers with a more finished engraving of the stirring scene.

The review took place on ground heretofore allotted for the purpose, an area (with a slightly undulating surface), nearly a mile in length, and perhaps a third of a mile in breadth. Some idea of the number of persons present may be formed from the fact that the whole length of this space was lined with spectators, several files deep; and that, in addition to those who were on foot and who had trusted to chance to gain a favourable point of view, there extended also along the whole line a file of carriages (the horses, of course, removed) so closely packed, as that it was difficult to pass between

them, and very often four or five deep. Not a single available perch on these carriages but was occupied. Elegantly dressed ladies—many of them of high rank—were to be seen standing on the roofs, or on the seats of their own carriages, and their gay attire, mingled with the red coats of the Eton boys (who wore their Montem dresses), varied the scene in a manner strikingly animated and beautiful. There were also great numbers of noblemen and gentlemen on horseback. Even the trees had their occupants.

The details of the review were given in our last number.

The Emperor of Russia preceded her Majesty's carriage on horseback, with Prince Albert (who wore his Field Marshal's uniform) on his left, and the King of Saxony on his right. The Emperor's dress was a Russian uniform, the colour dark green (almost black), with a black helmet, with white feathers. He looked remarkably well, and presented a really noble appearance. He bowed very courteously to

the spectators. The Duke of Wellington (who looked in hale and hearty health) rode immediately after the Emperor, surrounded by noblemen and officers in uniform too numerous to mention. Sir Robert Peel rode amongst them, and his usual blue frock coat and buff waistcoat contrasted oddly and strikingly with the splendid dresses around him. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was one of those who rode immediately with the Emperor.

As the staff passed up and down the line, the Emperor rode by the side of the Duke of Wellington, and they interchanged frequent remarks upon the troops as they passed along. It was amusing, as the Emperor and the Duke went on side by side, to see the odd contrast in their mode of riding—the Emperor sitting forwards, with the knees more bent than our military men allow, while the Duke sat in the more (apparently) careless way—half lolling, half leaning back in his saddle, as he usually does when riding in the streets of London.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## GRINDSBROOK FONT, HIGH PEAK, DERBYSHIRE.

How many beautiful, grand, and romantic spots are there in England which are unknown and unvisited. It seems as though the Rhine alone had charms for the English traveller: it smacks of "foreign travel," and, perhaps, that is the reason why the voyage is so often taken, on the same principle that Sheridan's son wished to go down a coal pit, in order that he might say he had been down one. If the picturesque and grand were the only objects in view, Great Britain could furnish them in abundance; but the English tourist trusts too much to his guide-book, and fancies, when he has seen all its details, he has seen all that is



GRINDSBROOK FONT, DERBYSHIRE.

worth seeing. These books are frequently scanty in information, and the lack cannot generally be supplied by the inhabitants themselves, who, accustomed to the scenes by which they are surrounded from their infancy, perceive nothing remarkable in many objects which would interest a traveller, and would gladly barter them all for the sight of a London pantomime. The best plan for a tourist to adopt is to gain all the information he can, but, not depending entirely on it, explore for himself.

Grindbrook Font, represented in the above sketch, is about four miles from Castleton. It takes its name from the little village of Grindbrook, in Edale; a picturesque valley, about two miles from Castleton, passing through the gap in the mountain, called Mam Tor, or the Shivering Mountain.

It is needless to say that the font is not used for ecclesiastical purposes; but it has its use. It has a bowl sufficiently capacious to mix punch in; and here, on the commencing day for moor-game shooting, the sportsmen assemble, and say many good things, and drink much good liquor.

The remarkable figure of this stone bears a strong resemblance to the Cromlechs, so celebrated in different parts of the country; near it are

other specimens of the same kind, but not so perfect as the one represented in the sketch.

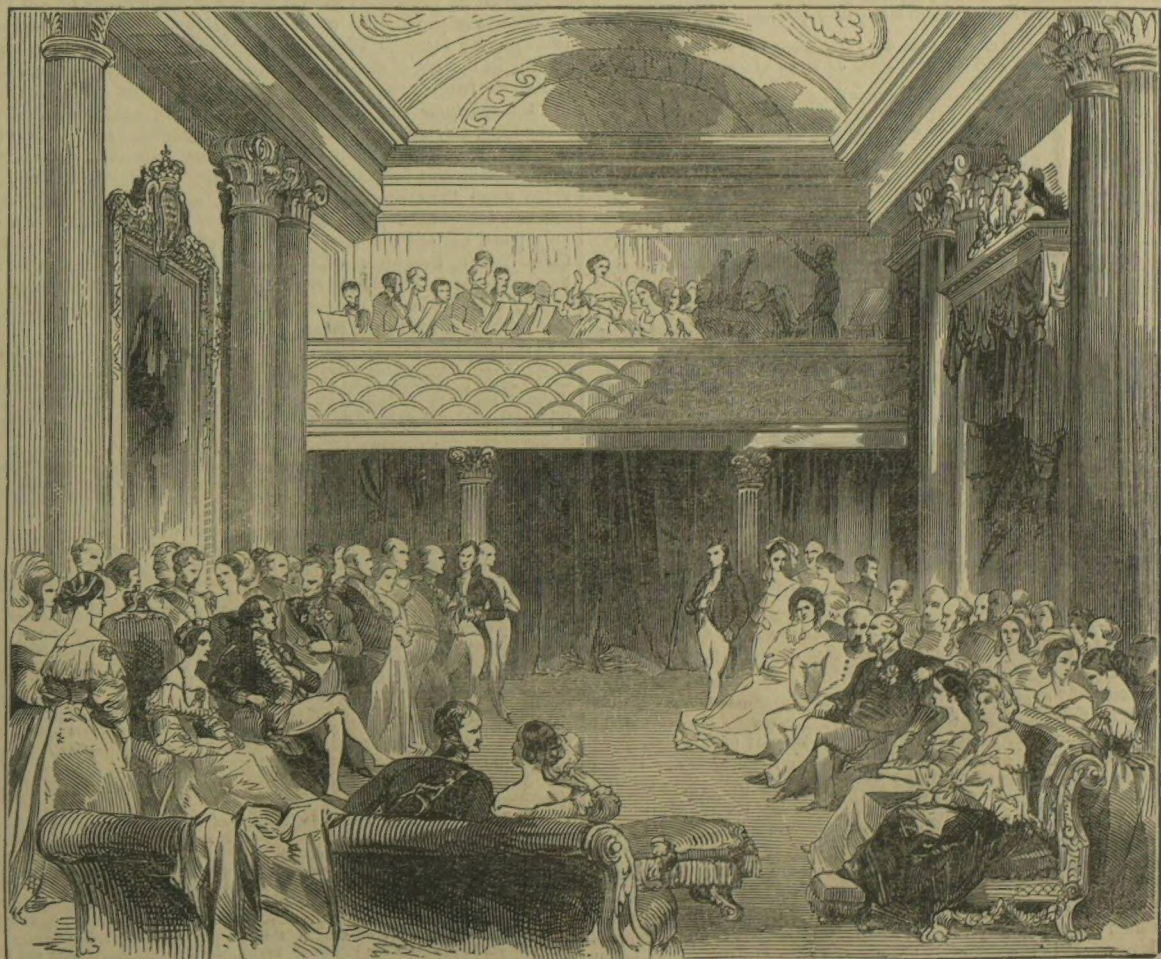
The view from the precipice on which the font stands, is one of gloomy grandeur. Nothing meets the eye but the savage rocks, with here and there a stunted shrub clinging in the crevices of the rocks, and a rugged distance formed of black masses of peat and heather interspersed by naked wild-looking rocks. Near here is the track pointed out which the Highland drovers, "bating tolls and taxes," used to follow in the olden time. Tradition says they formerly drove their cattle over what are called "the tops" all the way from Scotland without paying a single toll. Steam has produced a change of scene even here. The drover no longer rolls himself in his plaid under a sheltering rock waiting for the dawn of day, but snugly ensconces himself in his berth in the steam-packet, with the perfect knowledge that his charge will not stray.

The torrent represented in the engraving dashes along for a mile-and-a-half, and forms a junction with the river Noe, in Edale, a tributary to the Derwent, after flowing through Dovedale, and gladdening the heart of many a fly-fisher.

The tourist in the High Peak will find a visit to Grindbrook font well worthy of his labour, and will not fail in crossing the beautiful valley of Edale to be charmed by its picturesque character.

## THE MUSIC ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

During the sojourn of the Court in the metropolis, this elegant apartment is frequently in requisition. It adjoins the State Dining-room, on the south side of the Palace, and is built to accommodate about two hundred persons, for whom, on full occasions, pew-like forms, of elegant brass manufacture, neatly backed, and seated with velvet cushions, are provided, and arranged, according to circumstances, in parallel rows, on three sides of the room, from three to five or more deep. Her Majesty and Prince Albert usually occupy the east side of the room, in which position a costly sofa is placed to receive them. The orchestra is a raised gallery on the south end of the room; its proportions are small, and not well adapted to the purpose. On grand occasions additional bands are placed in adjoining rooms, and the doors of communication thrown open. The effect produced by these concealed performers is frequently very striking. The domestic, or rather we should say, perhaps, the hospitable arrangements of the room make it altogether the most comfortable music-chamber in London.



THE MUSIC ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



## SPLENDID ENGRAVING

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## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

## PANORAMA

## THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames," its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Jocks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD; its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL; and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

## BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

## FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

## UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

193, Strand, April 18, 1844.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 16.—Second Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 17.—St. Alban.

TUESDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.

WEDNESDAY, 19.—William IV. died, 1837.

THURSDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria.

FRIDAY, 21.—Longest Day.

SATURDAY, 22.—Machiavelli died, 1527.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 22.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	2 52 3 8 3 28 3 42 4 2 4 18 4 36 4 54 5 14 5 34 5 56 6 19				

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Regular Reader," Workington, should write to any publisher of scientific works.

"A Constant Reader," Wexford, inquires why a luminous appearance, should have presented itself during the entire time of the eclipse of the moon on Friday, the 31st ult., although it was considered a total eclipse?

"G. J. S.," Great Yarmouth, may address at our Office, 193, Strand.

"B. Z. B.,"—Certainly.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement,"—We do not decide questions of gambling.

"A Constant Reader,"—The Royal Agricultural Society's meeting will be held at Southampton, in the second week of July.

"W.,"—The Chess Problems have been omitted for want of room, but will be resumed. "The Chess Player's Chronicle" is published monthly, by Hastings, of Carey-street.

"Omega,"—The subject is noticed in the present number.

"A Reader," Dublin, is thanked for the sketch.

"T. D.,"—See future announcements.

"S. H.," Langham-place.—We do not undertake to notice third editions of works.

"T. R.," should apply personally to the overseer.

"M. R. F.,"—We shall not lose sight of the important subject.

"F. P.," Liverpool, should consult "Pritchard's History of Man."

"J. L.," Swansea.—The engravings in our journal are on wood.

"A Subscriber," Carnarvon.—We have not room.

"F.," Chiswick.—See our present number.

"F. H. S. P.," Guernsey.—We have referred our correspondent's letter to our Musical Reader, who, on a reconsideration of the matter, sees no ground to alter his opinion. Mr. P.'s accusation of the time in question is a 3-4 intrusion in the middle of a 6-8 measure.

"Alpha," Wakefield.—The portrait has been engraved, and shall appear as soon as possible.

"E. C.," Dublin.—Not at present.

"M. J. L.," Liverpool, should apply to an army agent.

"An Ardent Admirer,"—We have not room at present.

"Brutus," should address a letter to the actuary of a reversionary interest society.

"T. H.," Runcorn; "L. P.," Devonport.—Under consideration.

"A Bath Can dealer,"—We cannot avail ourselves of our correspondent's suggestion.

"Orbit,"—Very ingenious; but we have not room.

"G. R.," Worcester-place.—October, 1839.

"H. H.," Plymouth.—We do not print our engravings apart from our journal.

"Juvenis," Southampton.—At cricket, after a player has been caught out, the ball is not in play.

"Homo,"—We have not room.

"A Subscriber,"—The "Hand and Heart" sketch will not suit our columns.

"J. J. F.,"—It is cricket, if either the striker's foot or his bat be within the crease, he is not out.

"Augur," Stratford.—The Chess Problems will be resumed anon.—The price of the Covers for Volumes is 4s. each.—Due announcement will be given of the publication of the large print. Rembrandt was born in 1606, on the banks of the Rhine, near Leyden.

"An admiring Subscriber,"—A portrait of Madame Thillon appeared in our No. 107.

"The Rev. A. R.,"—A sketch, with brief description, will be acceptable. We have not room for the following:—Hot Rills, by J. S. B.; Lines, by M. Rita; Lines on the Anniversary, &c.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1844.

The Emperor of Russia has left us as rapidly, and at as short a notice, as he arrived among us; it seems his ambition to "come like a shadow, so depart." It is the same with his movements in his own dominions. The governor of his most distant province can never be sure that his Imperial master is not on the threshold of his door, when he has the best possible reason for thinking him safe in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. It may be, also, that the Emperor felt indisposed to prolong his stay for more reasons than one. We may well suppose that absence from his realms, on the part of one who holds such an immense part of the Executive Government in his own hands, must be very inconvenient; in the next place, he probably received intelligence of the rather sudden illness of the Empress, which has overtaken her on her journey to Berlin; and, lastly, there was an awkwardness in his being in the metropolis at the moment that half the aristocracy and gentry of the land were literally dancing a protest against his conduct as a ruler and a man at the Polish Ball. Trifles often have great influence, and occurrences less important than a ball have frequently troubled the diplomacy of statesmen, and affected the movements of kings. It is the principle on which a thing is done that is all

in all; and the quadrilles and waltzes at Willis's Rooms were so many condemnations of the ruthless rule of the Czar—so many expressions of sympathy with the Poles. The refusal of the Lady Patronesses to put off the fête was spirited and dignified. It said, we will not relax in our efforts to relieve the distress of these unfortunate men, merely for the reason that the cause of their misfortunes is among us. And it is probable that the Emperor did not think the worse of them for their independence; for, as a tribute to that, or from some compunctious visitings of conscience, he offered to give five hundred pounds towards the fund which it is the object of these ladies by all honourable means to increase. His offer was refused, and his gold was declined; more noble and more commendable was this second step than the first; viewing him as the source and cause of all these miseries and disasters to a gallant people, they refused to recognise his presence or receive his gift, rightly deeming that what the Poles require of the Emperor is not charity but justice,—not alms, but humanity. To crush a nation, to destroy a language, to root out religions, to shoot and flog and exile and incarcerate—to do all in fact that the most unlimited power can enable the worst of wills to effect, are not such trifles that they can be smoothed over by a paltry alms to the few who survive from among the victims.

But this is not the only instance of what is called the liberality of the Czar. He has distributed money, jewels, and snuffboxes on every side, with profusion. Her Majesty's household have been amply complimented. The Ascot Race Fund is the larger for the Emperor's visit; the Society for the relief of Foreigners in Distress have experienced his bounty. The poor of St. George's parish, Westminster, have a gratuity, and the German Hospital and the household of the Russian Embassy have not been forgotten. He has also sent £500 to the monument preparing to the Duke of Wellington, and the same sum towards the completion of the Nelson pillar in Trafalgar-square. Now to both these gifts, but to the last especially, we have some objection. Trophies to British valour ought to be erected by British generosity. The donation towards the Nelson pillar was, it seems, made in consequence of the Emperor observing the unfinished state of the works, and being told as a reason, or rather excuse, that the funds were inadequate to the completion—that, in fact, the committee were in the position of the man who begins to build the tower without having counted the cost thereof. The Emperor on hearing this, flings his dole to the poor distressed nation, as if saying, what you cannot finish at your own expence, complete at mine! Now it is discreditable to the English people in the first place that they should permit the undertaking to stop short in its progress for so shabby a reason. In the second it is still more discreditable to the Government, the people having done so much, not to step in and—at all events—furnish something proportionate. The generation that saw the triumphs of Nelson have well nigh passed away, and it may be said too, that the feelings of the present day are not so strongly with war and the great in war as of old. But the name of the hero is part of our history, and the Government might at least help to do it honour; at all events, we ought not to allow ourselves to be placed in the position of recipients of alms. The Government is supine—as it is in all matters that do not fill the exchequer—and the people are indifferent; but neither are so poor as to be compelled to take the gift—given with such an air of condescending pity.

THE Ministry has found itself in the unusual position of the defeated party in the House of Lords this week. The Church has been too strong for the Government, and though the Archbishop of Canterbury came to the rescue of the Duke of Wellington, they were both outvoted. It seems that a bill was passed some time ago providing for uniting, at a future time, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor; the two bishoprics are to be made into one; this the Government insist on, and this the Church, or at least a great part of it, oppose. Earl Powis came forward as the champion of the integrity of the sees, and introduced a bill for repealing so much of the act that (prospectively) unites them. The Duke of Wellington moved that the noble earl's bill be read a second time that day six months, and, strange to say, the great duke was defeated, the majority against the Ministry being twelve. Whether it will make the house reverse its decision, as Sir R. Peel did with the Commons on the Factory Bill, remains to be seen. It certainly places the Ministry in rather an awkward position.

The great parliamentary topic of the week has been the Irish Church, a perpetual grievance which produces an annual motion and debate. On this occasion it has lasted two nights, and concluded by a majority of 95 refusing a committee of inquiry. The arguments on both sides have been rather repetitions of old matter than the production of new. The question is a peculiarly thorny one; there is danger in touching it, and there is equal danger in leaving it alone. The property of the Church has a kind of *noli me tangere* character about it which wards off legislation; but the spectacle the Church in that country exhibits is, at the same time, calculated to excite great discontent. Its bishops and archbishops are paid about three times the amount of what is considered sufficient for the same dignitaries in England. They receive more than any Lord Chancellor, any judge, or any chief officer of the State. While, on the other hand, the people are not only poor, but are the members of a church totally opposed to them. But, though the Church will be maintained, it must not be too secure. The majority of 95 is something, but there are passages of Sir R. Peel's speech that indicate impending changes. The following, we think, is pretty significant:—

At the same time I admit that every reform compatible with the maintenance of the Church ought to be introduced. I admit that the pluralities which now exist, ought, if possible, to be abolished, and that where there is non-residence such non-residence ought to be put an end to. I am therefore unwilling to enter into the committee, not because I am of opinion that in its present state the Irish Church is perfect—not because I am opposed to the reform of that establishment—not because I am opposed to a greater equalization of the revenues—not because I am opposed to the increase of the emoluments of the working clergy—but, seeing that this is not a question of revenue—seeing that an alteration of the amount of the revenue by a deduction of £50,000 or £100,000 from the revenues of the Church will not give the slightest satisfaction,—thinking it infinitely safer to stand on compact—to stand on the pledge that was given by Parliament—unless the overwhelming necessity of public policy compels me to change that opinion (loud cheers from the Opposition)—not being now convinced that there is that overwhelming necessity (cheers from both sides of the house)—believing that the Church is more secure, opposed as it is by a formidable hostility, in consequence of retaining the present amount of property—thinking it desirable to have an Establishment,—thinking that a Protestant Establishment is entitled to the preference, believing it to be for the interest of religion that that establishment should be maintained,—although I may be willing to improve in detail its constitution, yet, after the avowal of his opinions by the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Ward), knowing that he contemplates the total subversion of the Church, I will not consent to raise those delusive hopes which I should raise if I acceded to his proposal for going into committee." (Loud cheers.)

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, and King of Saxony, went on Saturday evening to her Majesty's Theatre, to honour the performance of the Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday her Majesty attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked during the morning in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards went to the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, for the distribution of prizes. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken their accustomed daily airings in the royal gardens. The

royal dinner-party at Buckingham Palace included his Excellency Baron de Gersdorff, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl Delawar, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Morton, and Lord Charles Wesslesley. Shortly before half-past eight o'clock the illustrious party left the Palace in six of the royal carriages, for the Hanover-square Rooms, to honour the performance of the Philharmonic Concert with their presence. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of Saxony, and the Duchess of Buccleuch occupied one of the carriages.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson, Lord George Lennox, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, went afterwards to lay the foundation stone of the new Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, in the Falmouth-road. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included His Excellency Baron de Gersdorff and the Duchess of Buccleuch. The band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance during dinner. Soon after nine o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Majesty the King of Saxony left Buckingham Palace for her Majesty's Theatre, to honour the Italian Opera with their presence.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater. The royal family were taken their accustomed airings in the royal gardens. Intelligence has been promulgated that the accouchment of her Majesty will take place at Windsor Castle. Preparations at the royal residence will be immediately commenced in anticipation of that interesting event, which is expected to occur early in the ensuing month. The Court will probably arrive at Windsor the first week in July. There is a rumour that their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will visit the Isle of Wight (the Princess Alice remaining at the Castle) during the temporary seclusion of our beloved Sovereign; if so, their Royal Highnesses will reside at Osborne House, and the Dowager Lady Lytton will be in attendance. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is expected to return to Frogmore House, from the Continent, on the 1st of July, by which time the extensive alterations in the interior of the mansion are to be completed.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—A letter from Cologne, of the 5th, says, that her Majesty arrived in that city and put up at the Hotel Royal, where apartments had been taken for her and her suite. Her Majesty was to proceed the following morning to Mayence, in the Victoria steamer, belonging to the Dusseldorf Steam Navigation Company, which the Queen had caused to be engaged some days before, through the London Company.

A marriage is said to be on the tapis between a noble Viscount, sitting in the Lower House, and the fair daughter of a Marquis, who enjoys considerable influence in the Whig political circles.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Lord G. Somerset. The Council sat an hour and a half.

ARRIVAL OF LORD STUART DE ROTHSAY.—At two o'clock on Wednesday her Majesty's war-steamer the Sydenham, arrived at the Southampton pier, having on board Lord Stuart de Rothsay and suite, from St. Petersburg, and three carriages. His lordship, who looks far from well, upon his landing, proceeded to the Dolphin Hotel, and from thence to his seat near Christchurch, where Lady Canning had arrived on Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving her noble father.

MORTALITY IN HIGH LIFE.—Intelligence was received in town on Saturday of the death of Lady Campbell, wife of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. Her ladyship died on Thursday last at Succoth, Dumfriesshire. She married to Sir Archibald Campbell in 1795, by whom her ladyship leaves a numerous family.

We have to announce the demise of Lady Catherine Browne, who expired on Friday evening, shortly after eight o'clock, to the infinite grief of her family. Her ladyship was second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Sligo, and was born on the 2d of May, 1822. It is supposed that the death of her ladyship resulted from a cold terminating in inflammation.

Sir George Pigott, Bart., of Knapton, died at Paris, on the 28th ult., in his eightieth year. He was the eldest son of Major-General Thomas Pigott, by the daughter of W. Carden, Esq.; married 1794, daughter of the Right Hon. Thos. Kelly, formerly Judge of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, and succeeded in his title and estates by his son, now Sir Thomas Pigott; married 1831, daughter of P. Brummall, Esq., of Wyvanhoe, Essex, formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards (B. u.).

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The travelling carriages and suite of the new Governor-General of India, left town on Saturday morning for Dover. His Excellency left Whitehall Gardens at four o'clock, by the Dover railroad, for India. The right honourable baronet had a long interview in the morning with Sir R. Peel, and several of the Cabinet Ministers, at the Premier's residence in Whitehall Gardens.

## THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Shortly after three o'clock on Friday the Emperor of Russia, attended by Baron Brunnov, left Buckingham Palace, in his Excellency's private carriage, on a round of visits to the ladies of several of the nobility. As the carriage containing the Emperor entered the park, the assembled crowd cheered his Majesty for several minutes.

On Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the Emperor of Russia honoured the United Service Club with a visit. His Imperial Majesty, it was known, desired to see the club in its ordinary routine, waiving a ceremonious reception, and the wish of his Majesty was fully gratified. But few members were present, the Emperor not being expected till eleven o'clock. His Majesty, who was attended by Baron Brunnov and the Chevalier de Benkhhausen, inspected the building, viewing the portraits of our royal family and naval and military heroes with much interest, and affably conversing with the members of the club who had the gratification of doing its honours on this occasion. His Majesty remained about a quarter of an hour, and on entering his carriage was heartily cheered by the members who attended him to the portico. Immediately after the Emperor's arrival in London, his Majesty was invited to dine with the club, and was only prevented from accepting the invitation by his limited stay and numerous engagements in this country, as the club were assured in a gracious reply from Lord Hardwick, written by his Majesty's command.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, then inspected the buildings of the new houses of parliament. The Emperor arrived in Palace-yard shortly before 11 o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, arrived in Palace-yard on horseback, at the same time as the Emperor. The Royal party was met by the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Mr. Barry, the architect, and several members of the Fine Arts Committee, and was conducted over the extensive and magnificent buildings now in the course of erection. The Emperor spent upwards of an hour minutely inspecting the buildings, after which, accompanied by Baron Brunnov, he left in the ambassador's carriage, and proceeded to Montague House, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, where his Majesty staid about half an hour, and, after making several other calls, proceeded to Chiswick, to honour the Duke of Devonshire with his presence, at the grand entertainment given by his Grace. After the Emperor left the new houses of parliament, Prince Albert, accompanied by Col. Wyld, inspected the models which are now being placed in Westminster Hall for exhibition. His Royal Highness staid about half-an-hour, and then left for Buckingham Palace on horseback.

On Sunday morning the Emperor of Russia attended divine service in the chapel in Welbeck-street. His Excellency Baron Brunnov and the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite were in waiting. In the afternoon his Imperial Majesty took his departure for the Continent.

When the Emperor took leave of her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Princesses were present in the Marble-hall. On the departure of the Emperor, he graciously saluted the Queen, and cordially shook hands with all the ladies and officers of the household. The Emperor left the magnificent sum of 20,000 ducats to be distributed among the domestics. As a proof of the total disregard of the Emperor of Russia of the luxuries and splendour with which he was surrounded, we may state that the Emperor always slept on the ground, on a leather tick, stuffed with straw, as being more conducive to health. His Imperial Majesty adopted the same course on the occasion of his first visit to this country, in 1817.

At five minutes before five o'clock the Emperor was handed into one of the Queen's carriages by the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, his Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanying his Imperial Majesty.

His Excellency Baron Brunnov accompanied his Imperial Majesty on board the Black Eagle, on Sunday evening, down the river as far as Gravesend, at which place the Baron, after having finally taken leave of the Emperor, landed and returned to town.

During his Majesty's recent sojourn at Windsor, while walking in the quadrangle with Prince Albert, the Emperor went up to one of the sentinels on duty, and, after conversing with him familiarly for some minutes, requested him to show him his kit. The poor fellow astonished, and perhaps a little nervous at the close approximation of the Emperor, hesitated for a moment, but, encouraged by a smile from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeded to lay the contents of his kit and knapsack before the royal pair. The Emperor minutely examined the same, and, after addressing a few words of encouragement to the soldier, inquired and made a note of his name, doubtless with a view of rendering the poor fellow a substantial token of his remembrance.

Among the police officers attendant on the Court at Ascot, was Mr. Superintendent May, who is an old Waterloo man. When the Emperor left the Royal Stand to examine the successful competitor for the Ascot Cup, Alice Hawthorn, it became that officer's duty to clear the crowd away for the passage of the illustrious party. On returning to the stand the Emperor observed the Waterloo medal suspended on Mr. May's breast, whereupon he immediately inquired what regiment he had belonged to—in what portion of the fight he had been engaged, and many other questions concerning the battle, upon which Mr. May satisfied his Majesty, who appeared much interested in the information afforded him.

It is said that the presents distributed by the Emperor during his short stay in this country have been most numerous, and are of an enormous value. Every individual who has ministered in any way, however humble, to the service or comfort of the Emperor, has been rewarded according to his deserts. It is said that his Majesty has left a considerable sum to complete the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square.

THE BANKER'S PARCEL ROBBERY.—James Richards, the person charged with having passed certain notes, forming part of the property which had been contained in a stolen banker's parcel, was, on Friday, finally examined and committed for trial at Luton, Beds. Mr. Robinson, who attended for him, tried to induce the magistrates to accept bail, but they refused.



## THE KING OF SAXONY.

On Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty the King of Saxony held a levee at Buckingham Palace for the reception of the diplomatic corps.

On Sunday his Majesty attended divine service in the Bavarian Chapel, in Warwick-street, attended by the gentlemen of his suite, and afterwards visited Sir Robert and Lady Peel, in Whitehall-gardens; and Lord and Lady Jersey, at their residence in Berkeley-square. His Majesty dined with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge in the evening, at Cambridge House.

On Monday morning his Majesty left Buckingham Palace at half-past ten o'clock, attended as usual, for the purpose of visiting and inspecting a number of the institutions and public buildings of the metropolis. The King viewed the Tothill-fields Prison, the Penitentiary, the Thames Tunnel, and also went to Lambeth Palace, to pay a visit to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Hawley. Soon after the arrival of the King at Lambeth Palace a *déjeuner* was served to his Majesty and suite. His Majesty also walked through the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and inspected the interior of the extensive brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins. His Majesty, attended by his suite, returned to Buckingham Palace at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

On Tuesday his Majesty visited the Bazaar, in Portman-street; and afterwards went to the Zoological-gardens, in the Regent's-park. His Majesty walked through the gardens, and viewed the interesting collection of animals. The King honoured Mr. Hope with a visit at his residence in Duchess-street, and inspected the gallery, and afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace to lunch, at two o'clock. Captain Siborne had afterwards the honour of presenting to his Majesty a copy of his "History of the Waterloo Campaign," to which his Majesty is a subscriber. His Majesty (to whom Captain Siborne has the honour to be personally known) was pleased to express his admiration of the work. In the afternoon the King, attended by the Earl of Morton, Lord C. Wellesley, Baron de Gersdorff, and the gentlemen of his suite, visited the British Museum, the United Service Club, and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Before returning to Buckingham Palace, his Majesty honoured the Earl and Countess Delawarr with a visit, at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, and also visited the Countess Amherst.

His Majesty the King of Saxony left Buckingham Palace, soon after ten o'clock on Wednesday, for the purpose of inspecting a number of the public buildings of the metropolis. His Majesty went to the Tower of London, and, after viewing the numerous articles of interest in that ancient edifice, went to St. Katharine's Docks, and from thence to the Mint. The King remained a considerable time inspecting the different processes of the coinage. The illustrious party visited the Bank of England, where they were received by the officers of the corporation, who conducted his Majesty through the bullion department and other portions of the building. A *déjeuner* was afterwards served in the Bank to his Majesty and suite. In the afternoon the King went to Lodge's Garden, Hackney, and on his return drove to St. Paul's Cathedral, to inspect that sacred edifice. His Majesty also inspected Guildhall. At six o'clock the King attended by his suite, returned to Buckingham Palace. In the evening, his Majesty honoured the Earl and Countess of Wilton with his company at dinner, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

In consequence of his Majesty having accepted an invitation to dine this day with Sir Robert and Lady Peel, we have reason to believe that the King will not leave for Scotland before Monday. The Right Hon. Baronet has a distinguished circle to meet his Majesty, and Lady Peel, it is said, will have an assembly expressly in honour of her august guest.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Fitzwilliam John Taylor, M.A., to the rectory of West Ogwell, Devon; the Rev. James Jarman, to the rectory of Ladock, Cornwall; and the Rev. Samuel Nicholson Kingdon, M.A., to the vicarage of Bridgford, Cornwall. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. Thomas Asherton Kershaw, M.A., to the rectory of Melton, near Northampton, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Dr. Pemberton. The Rev. James Jackson, M.A., has been presented to the rectory of Lydgate, Suffolk. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has presented the Rev. Samuel Fisher, B.A., to the incumbency of Trent Vale District Church. The Rev. Dr. Jelf, of Christ Church, Principal of King's College, London, preached the Bampton Lecture, at St. Mary's Church, Oxford, on Sunday morning last.

ETON COLLEGE.—The corner stone of the tower of the intended new building at Eton College, will be laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Thursday, the 20th instant, with great ceremony. His Royal Highness will afterwards be entertained at a magnificent banquet in the College Hall, at which will be present the heads of the college, the whole of the King's scholars, and about one hundred and fifty noblemen and others connected with the committee for carrying out this great work. A dinner will also be given to the poor of Eton.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.—Philip Alexander Longmore has been elected a scholar of this society.

ST. CATHERINE'S HALL.—The Rev. Thomas Taylor has been appointed Master of the Grammar School of Prince Henry, at Evesham.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The annual *conversazione* given by Mr. Walker, the president of this very useful and flourishing institution, took place on the evenings of Friday and Saturday last, when the attendance was even more numerous than usual. On the former evening about three hundred gentlemen were present, but on the latter there was a much more brilliant assemblage, comprising the most distinguished persons for rank in science or the fine arts, who, it was gratifying to perceive, all felt the hospitality of the worthy host, who, attended by Mr. Manby, the secretary of the institution, received the visitors on arriving, and directed their attention to the objects most worthy of notice. In the principal saloon we noticed some good busts by Mr. J. E. Jones: one of Major Blakeney, one of Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England, one of Mr. Ferrier of Dublin, another of Mr. Manby, the secretary, all of which were remarkable for their striking similitude to the originals. There were likewise other busts by the same talented and rising artist in the different rooms. A very beautiful, and, at the same time, simple sketch, made at Strathfieldsaye, of his Grace the Duke of Wellington on horseback, by Mr. E. H. Bailey, was much admired. Some bronzes from the collections of F. Hodgson, Esq., M.P., Mr. Deville, and Mr. Grissell, were placed in various parts of the rooms, as also wood carvings from Rogers, Pratt, and Vincent. A very beautiful engraving of the Duke of Beaufort's dog, by T. Landseer, from a recent picture by his brother, Edwin, and a Maltese dog, by the same clever artists, were much admired. Portfolios of sketches by Oliver, Buss, Kendrick, Tripp, Gastineau, and Goodall, were exhibited, and a portfolio of lithographs of eminent men, by Baugnet. Scanlan had several excellent sketches of scenes of domestic life, but his best was an Irish scene, an episode from the history of the Whiteboy, in Ireland—an affecting story—now being engraved by Brown. The walls of the model-room were beautifully ornamented with specimens of Adams's cannabie composition, a new material for architectural decoration. Among the distinguished visitors present we noticed particularly the Marquis of Northampton, the Earls of Lincoln, Devon, Dundonald, and Lovelace; Lords Blayney and Courtenay; the Bishop of Lichfield; Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Baron Rolfe; his Excellency Ali Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, and suite; Sirs R. Peel, M.P., W. Burnett, E. Cust, J. Rennie, P. Laurie, W. Clay, M.P., C. Pine, R. Inglis, M.P., H. Fleetwood, M.P., W. White, J. Trollope, M.P., H. Ellis, G. Murray, H. Webb, H. Douglas, T. Goldsmid, J. Lushington, G. Clerk, M.P., W. Tuyl, H. T. De la Bèche, J. Barrow, T. D. Acland, M.P., and C. Burrell, M.P.; J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., J. Pusey, Esq., M.P., H. G. Knight, Esq., M.P., B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P., Emmerson Tennent, Esq., M.P., J. Brotherton, H. Drummond, Esq., M.P.; Admiral Sir B. Martin; Major-Generals Monteth and Pasley; Colonels Maberley, Sykes, Jackson, Herbert, and Sloane; Lieutenant-Colonels Spottiswoode, Sabine, Alderton, and Wells; the Lord Mayor; Meer Jaffer Ali Khan, Loof Oolah Khan, Mohammed Allee; Counts Gola, Lopez, and De Rosen; Messieurs Horace Vernet, Baugnet, Godershall, Siemens, Shaleenes, Bindervald, Vanzellers, Heheler, and Mix; Barons De Gerlach and De Linden, &c., &c. It was unjust to forget to state that the scientific enjoyments of the evening, which embraced all the most recent inventions and improvements, were greatly enhanced by the generous hospitality and attention of Mr. Walker, who received the most zealous and efficient co-operation from Mr. Manby, the secretary.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The fifty-seventh anniversary meeting of the members and friends of this society was held on Monday at the institution, in John-street, Adelphi, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, President, in the chair. His Royal Highness was received at the entrance to the institution by the Vice-Presidents of the Society (among whom were his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir John Guest, M.P., Mr. B. Roche, &c.), by whom he was conducted to the great room, which was filled with company. Among the visitors present was the Eastern Prince, Meer Jufur Alekhan Bahadour, the Nawab of Surat, attended by two native officers, all three being attired in the most splendid eastern costume. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Whishaw, the secretary, reading the report, which briefly traced the progress of the society during the last ninety years; after which that officer directed the attention of his Royal Highness to the various subjects which occupied the society at its weekly meetings, many of which were illustrated by drawings suspended round the walls of the apartment. The rewards adjudged by the society were then presented by his Royal Highness in person to each individual. The whole of the prizes having been awarded, the Duke of Sutherland proposed the grateful thanks of the society to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the honour he had conferred upon them, not only by attending there that day, but by the kind satisfaction manifested at the successful efforts of those individuals whom the committee had thought proper to reward. The Marquis of Northampton seconded the vote of thanks; which having been carried by acclamation, his Royal Highness said, it afforded him the greatest possible satisfaction to attend the meetings of the society, and witness the successful efforts of its numerous members. He hoped the institution would go on prospering and extending its usefulness through all classes of the community. The Prince subsequently visited the model-room, and having taken leave of the Duke of Sutherland and the other vice-presidents of the society, returned to Buckingham Palace about two o'clock.

THE UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—Upwards of three hundred gentlemen of the legal profession assembled on Tuesday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to celebrate the twelfth anniversary festival of the foundation of the United Law Clerks' Society. The chair was taken by the Hon. Sir Robert Money Rolfe, Baron of the Exchequer, who was supported by Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Messrs. Watson, Jarvis, Cockburn, Bodkin, Knight Bruce, Oliver, Anderson. The amount collected after dinner was nearly £800, which, we are

sorry to say, is less by £250 than was collected on the same occasion last season. There were some excellent speeches from some of the learned gentlemen who were present, and everything went off to the satisfaction of the assembled company.

THE LATE WILL FORGERIES.—Since the discovery of the late will forgeries, the Bank of England have adopted some new regulations with reference to the granting powers of attorney for the sale or transfer of stock. When an application is made for a power of attorney, a letter is immediately forwarded to the party or parties in whose name the stock stands (pre-paid) of which the following is a copy:—"Bank of England.—Application has been made for a power of attorney for the transfer of stock standing in your name; I request you will sign and return the letter attached to this, stating the amount of stock to be transferred, and the name of the party to be your attorney." On the off sheet is the following letter, on the outside of which a postage stamp is also affixed:—"I wish to give a power of attorney for the transfer of £— stock." The Bank will not in any instance grant a power of attorney until answers have been received from the parties to whom the above letters have been forwarded.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—This exhibition re-opened on Monday with a collection of pictures by ancient and lately deceased artists. Its varied character may be imagined when it is mentioned that this collection contains pictures by the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, and French painters, besides a well selected assortment of specimens by deceased British artists.

NEW INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Thursday a meeting was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of adopting measures to establish a new infant orphan asylum, the benefits of which are to be extended to persons of all religious denominations.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

DARLINGTON.—SUDDEN DEATH OF W. BACKHOUSE, Esq.—Much excitement of a painful nature was awakened in Darlington, on Sunday last, by the sudden death of Mr. W. Backhouse, the senior partner of the old and respectable banking establishment of Backhouse and Co., Darlington. Mr. Backhouse, being a member of the Society of Friends, attended the meeting-house in the evening as usual. He arose to address the congregation, and whilst in the act of speaking, fell down, and immediately expired.

OXFORD.—EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The directors, accompanied by a large party of their friends, went down to Oxford on Monday by a special train, to inspect the works, which they found in a very satisfactory state. After inspecting the station at Oxford, and the bridges at Nuneham and Appleford, they returned to Paddington by a special train. On Wednesday morning the line was opened for traffic, and was found in very good order. The Oxford Station is nearly completed, and from its convenient situation and easy access, it is to be hoped, will give general satisfaction, having surmounted all the obstacles that opposed its formation. There are several platforms for the arrival and departure of the trains. The scenery to Didcot along the new line, is of the most pleasing description, and a splendid view is obtained of the Archbishop of York's mansion at Nuneham, near which there is a station. The journey is performed something under two hours and a half.

SOUTHAMPTON.—At eleven o'clock on Wednesday an alarming fire broke out in the timber-yard of Messrs. Sharpe and Co., agents for a wood paving company, immediately opposite the railway terminus. The fire raged with great fury for some time, from the want of water, and the delay before the arrival of any engines, and even then, the scanty supply of water rendered them almost useless. Fortunately there was but little wind, and the destruction of property must have been immense. One new-built house, backing on the timber-yard, in the occupation of Mr. Nicholls, caught fire, but fortunately, from its having no windows at the back, this house was saved from destruction; but the furniture sustained great damage by being thrown into the street. Two cottages in the rear of the yard are nearly destroyed. Had this fire broken out in the night, the whole of Orchard-lane and place must have been totally destroyed from the very inefficient supply and almost total want of water. Messrs. Sharpe and Co. are insured, as is also Mr. Nicholls, but not so with the two cottages. The fire is supposed to have occurred by the overheating of an iron vessel of pitch and tar.

WAKEFIELD.—FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last, about eight o'clock, a bear about three years of age, which had been confined in a pit in the Zoological Gardens at Wakefield, suddenly leaped over the boundary, and got admission into the Gardens. The proprietor, Mr. Haselgrave, was from home at the time, but his wife and sister-in-law attempted to drive it back again, when it turned upon them, and worried them in a shocking manner. Their shrieks of agony brought some parties to their assistance, and, among others, Mr. Wm. Stead, of Westgate, who attacked the bear with a garden hoe, and succeeded, at imminent hazard to himself, in attracting the attention of the brute from the unfortunate females. Mr. Stead himself had a narrow escape. The excitement that now prevailed was very great, as it was feared that the enraged brute, rendered furious after the taste of human blood, would leap the outer walls of the gardens; but such a calamity was happily prevented by the gallant efforts of Mr. Broughton Boston, son of Mr. Boston, gun-maker, who, having armed himself with a gun heavily charged, entered the garden, accompanied by Mr. William Drake, plumber, also armed, and on the bear advancing towards them with a savage growl, Mr. Drake fired, but without waiting until within a proper distance, as the animal was merely turned in its course, without being seriously injured. Young Boston, however, followed it to the lower part of the garden, and there, at about two yards distance, delivered the charge into its head, rolling the huge creature over, but not despatching it; he then retreated, and having reloaded his gun with slugs, again approached, and after two other shots succeeded in destroying the brute. Several parties with guns, pistols, hatchets, and other murderous weapons afterwards arrived, but they were too late for the fight. The two females, on being taken up, were found to be dreadfully lacerated, but it is hoped that their lives will be saved.

STATE OF THE CROPS.—The extraordinary continuance of dry weather, added to the cold north-easterly winds which prevailed during nearly the whole of May has had a great effect in checking vegetation in those counties which lie nearest the metropolis. A fortnight's ramble through the counties of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, including the eastern portion of the county of Bucks, has enabled the writer of this article, from personal observation, to lay before those interested in the agriculture of the country a brief narrative of the state the crops are in in those parts. In Hertfordshire, from Barnet to Hitchin, a distance of twenty-three miles, the crops of beans, peas, and wheat, appear in a deplorable state. The beans and peas are stunted in their growth, but apparently healthy, whilst the wheat in several places is scarcely three or four inches out of the ground. In another portion of the county, from Harpenden to St. Albans, and on to London, the wheat looks much better, but still it falls short of the usual height at this time of the year. The pasture lands are completely parched up, but in this county they have not such a barren appearance as in the adjoining one of Bedfordshire. Last Friday, near Bedford, the hay harvest commenced, but the crop was much shorter than for many years past. In one field of near an acre in extent, the crop would not yield, according to one of the labourers employed, more than two or three trusses of hay. The failure of the hay crop in this neighbourhood has caused an increase in the price of old hay from 6d. to 9d. per truss. The farmers bitterly complain of the continuance of drought, and for the last two Sundays prayers have been offered up in the several churches in Bedford for rain. From Bedford to Hitchin, seventeen miles, the crop of wheat is very short in the stem, and it is the opinion of farmers in that locality that the straw will be shorter this year than any previous one; added to this, the ears appear very light. In another portion of the county, around Amptill, Luton, and Dunstable, the wheat appears much better, and the grass crop more abundant, the rye being also well up: this is accounted for by the soil not being so light as in the eastern part of the county. In oats and barley there appears a great deficiency. On Sunday a small quantity of rain fell, and again on Monday morning, scarcely however sufficient to lay the dust. In Buckinghamshire, around Newport Pagnell and Wolverton, and from thence to the boundary of Bedfordshire, the crops appear very thin. In order to show the want of rain, the following fact is worth mentioning.—The cisterns in the town of Bedford used for receiving rain-water are quite dry, and in the pipes used for the purpose of carrying it from the house tops spiders have taken up their abode.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The eighth session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday morning before the usual civic functionaries. The Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, told them that the calendar contained the names of nearly 300 prisoners, which number would be increased before their labours had terminated. Many of the cases were of a most serious character; there were six charges of cutting and wounding, two of manslaughter, and no less than five of wilful murder—namely, four concerned in one offence, and one (that of Augustus Dalmas) standing singly. The case in which four persons stand charged is the Ratcliffe-highway murder. A few petty larceny cases were tried during the day, but they were altogether uninteresting.

## TUESDAY.

The Recorder sat the whole of the day, and disposed of a great many cases, felony, but there were none deserving publicity.

## WEDNESDAY.

George Reginald Whitaker, a respectable-looking young man, surrendered to take his trial, on an indictment charging him with feloniously forging and uttering a forged check for £170, with intent to defraud Sir W. Call, Martin and Co., bankers. Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson the defence. The particulars of this case have appeared so frequently in the police reports, that it will be unnecessary to detail them again at any great length. It will be recollected that a young man named Thomas Brightman presented a forged check for £170 at the bank of Sir W. Call and Co., some time since. He was stopped and given into custody, and the explanation he gave was, that being out of employment he had advertised for a situation as light porter, and was answered by a person who appointed a meeting at the Peacock, Islington, and signed the name of Clarke. Brightman accordingly went to the place, and saw a man who wore a large blue cloak, and blue spectacles with side shades. This Mr. Clarke, after some inquiry, engaged the young man and sent him on various errands, but merely appointed meetings at different places, without naming his place of residence. On the 1st May he desired the prisoner to get the check changed, and to meet him at the King's Arms, opposite the East India-house. Unfortunately the young man was taken to Scotland-yard, instead of a trap being laid for his employer; and the consequence was that the *sol-diant* Mr. Clarke has never since been discovered. Brightman, however, who has been on the look out, saw Mr. Whitaker a few weeks since looking in at a picture shop window; and although he wore neither cloak nor spectacles, he felt so satisfied of his identity with Mr. Clarke, that he at once gave him into custody

Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury for the defence, and informed them that the prisoner was a young man of the highest respectability. He had been several years in the service of the East India Company, and returned in 1843 in the capacity of second officer of a ship. He would prove that he never possessed, or used, either a cloak or spectacles, and the witnesses for the prosecution had proved that he had given his correct name and address at once upon being taken into custody. But it so happened that he was in a position to prove most completely how this gentleman was occupied during the entire of the 1st of May; and he would conclude by proving from numerous witnesses that his character was most unexceptionable. He would make it plain that Brightman, that young Scotchman, who certainly did not appear a very sharp sort of person, was totally mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner.—Mr. Power, a law student, son of the late eminent comedian, deposed that he knew the prisoner from his childhood. He left school to enter the East India Company's service, and always bore the highest possible character.—The landlady of the house No. 3, Quicksilver-row, New-road, where Mr. Whitaker lodged, deposed that he did not leave the house on the 1st of May until after twelve o'clock (after the hour at which Brightman had received his instructions from his employer), and he had never had either a cloak or spectacles.—The servant girl deposed to the same effect, and, as she gave the most satisfactory reasons for knowing the day to have been the 1st of May, Mr. Baron Gurney stopped the case, and said it was plain the witness Brightman was mistaken. He was a rather dull young man—the very sort of instrument that was fitted for the purposes of the person who had employed him.—The jury immediately acquitted the prisoner.—Mr. Baron Gurney said he had thought it necessary to allow the case to go thus far, in order that the prisoner's character might be completely cleared. He now wished it to be distinctly understood that the prisoner left the bar without the slightest stain or imputation upon him.—Mr. Whitaker was then discharged.

## POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—THREATENING SIR R. PEEL.—*Oliver Walsh*, a carpenter and builder of Dublin, was brought before Mr. Jardine by the officers of the detective force, charged with writing a letter of the most threatening character to Sir R. Peel. A warrant was applied for on the previous evening, and being placed in the hands of Thornton and Kendall, they succeeded in apprehending the prisoner at an early hour on Tuesday morning, in his lodgings, No. 7, Upper Marsh, Lambeth. The prisoner being called on for his defence, admitted having written the letter when labouring under great excitement, in consequence of being denied justice. He had been ruined in Ireland, where his property was seized and destroyed, and although he was prepared to prove such facts before Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Tindall, magistrates of Dublin, they refused to examine any witness on his behalf, on the ground that he was out of his mind. He then applied to the Commissioners of Police and his Excellency, but he got no redress. He had witnesses to prove how he had been robbed, but he might as well be without laws, or else live under the bush laws, or the laws of New South Wales, and fight his way in the world, for any justice that he could receive. He then came to London, and having written to Sir Robert Peel respecting his grievances, the answer he received was, that as the Lord-Lieutenant declined to entertain the case, it could not be expected he would interfere. He then, in a moment of desperation, wrote the letter brought forward by the officer. The prisoner was held to bail, and the requisite security not being forthcoming he was removed to Tothill-fields Prison.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST A MASTER OF A VESSEL.—On the arrival of the brig *Chieftain*, from Spalatro, with a cargo of bones, at Southampton, on Tuesday last, the master, Captain Reay, was arrested on a charge of having murdered one of his crew, named George Harrison, on the 21st of December last, near Spalatro. He was forthwith conveyed before the magistrates, and underwent a lengthened examination, in the course of which it appeared in evidence, that on the day named the ship's company returned from shore "rather fresh," when a quarrel took place between them, and the carpenter declared that he saw the master, without the slightest provocation whatever, place a pistol to deceased's eye and deliberately shoot him. The deceased fell, and survived twelve hours, when he died. On the part of the defence the prisoner handed into Court a certificate, bearing the signature of Charles Thomas Hill, British Vice-Consul at Trieste, officially acting at Spalatro, the purport of which was as follows:—That he (Hill) had been officially instructed by Sir Thomas S. Sorrell, K.H., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Trieste, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of the deceased, and, after a careful inquiry, he had come to the opinion that it had resulted entirely from accident, and not wilfully, as was at first represented. He found the crew in a mutinous state, and greatly prejudiced against the captain. The magistrates consulted together for some time, and, on their return to the court, committed the prisoner for trial on the capital charge.

FIRE AT NOTTING-DALE, BAYSWATER.—On Thursday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the usually quiet neighbourhood of Notting-dale, Bayswater, was thrown into a state of the utmost consternation, in consequence of the sudden outbreak of a fire, which has resulted in the destruction of eight dwelling-houses and two carpenters' workshops, with their contents, including the working tools of from forty to fifty journeymen. The fire commenced in about the centre house of a newly-erected row of buildings, situate immediately behind the Northland-crescent, Notting-dale, Bayswater. With all speed three engines of the C section of the Fire Brigade, headed by Mr. Fogo, the foreman, and large bodies of firemen, were at the scene, as well as Mr. Connon, with the West of England firemen and engine. The powerful engine of the County-office was also at the spot remarkably quick. The engines were set to work from the best positions, and by dint of great exertion on the part of the firemen, they succeeded in staying the further progress of the fire, but not before eight of the houses, together with the valuable piles of timber and the two carpenters' workshops were entirely consumed.

ALLEGED MURDER.—Mr. James Conkurn Belaney, a surgeon, was charged before Mr. Broderip on Wednesday, at the Thames-office, with the wilful murder of his wife, Rachael Belaney, by administering to her a quantity of prussic acid. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday last the deceased was taken suddenly ill, when the prisoner called up the landlady of the house in which he lodged. The landlady requested that a doctor should be sent for, but before he arrived she deceased had expired. There were two tumblers on the table, in one of which was a liquid, but it was emptied down the sink. There were also some Epsom salts in a paper on the table. The female servant deposed to the prisoner having sent her for a black draught for her mistress on Wednesday, she being indisposed. Upon a *post-mortem* examination of the body, a small quantity of prussic acid was discovered, but quite sufficient to cause death. After the decease of Mrs. B., the prisoner called upon Mr. Garrett, the surgeon, and accounted for her death by saying that he was in the habit of taking three drops of prussic acid, but having broken the bottle, by accident, which contained it, he gathered up what was spilled and put it into a tumbler, and placed it on the drawer, while he went to write a letter in an adjoining room, during which time his wife shrieked out, "Oh, dear me! I have taken some of the strong drink out of the tumbler; give me cold water." The prisoner was remanded.

FIRING OF HAMPTSTEAD HEATH.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday evening, the neighbourhood of Hampstead was much alarmed in consequence of a report that Hampstead Heath had been set on fire. This statement proved too true, and on a body of the S division of police, from the station in Heath-street, arriving on the heath, they discovered the furze, in that part at the rear of the Spaniards Tavern, and facing the Earl of Mansfield's, in flames, to the extent of between thirty and forty yards, and it was with considerable difficulty it was extinguished. Shortly before the fire broke out, a gang of young fellows were seen near the spot, and it is supposed that they wantonly set fire to the heath, but notwithstanding the exertions of the police they have been able to trace out the parties.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF ONE OF THE TREASURY CLERKS.—Mr. Higgs on Monday held an inquest in the drawing-room of Christopher Dermott, Esq., No. 29, Shaftesbury-crescent, Piccadilly, on the body of Henry Liddell Davies, Esq., aged 21, one of the clerks in the Treasury, who destroyed himself on Saturday in a most extraordinary and unexpected manner. Upon the jury viewing the body of the deceased, which was in one of the bedrooms of the house, they witnessed a frightful spectacle. The deceased was lying on his chest, and two razors were on a chair beside him. The wound he had inflicted on the throat was frightful to look at, for it had severed the windpipe, and the incision reached to the bone. Mr. Dermott stated that on Saturday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, he was called by the mother of the deceased, who had been both staying at his house, to see him, when he found him lying on the floor, quite dead. There was a wound in his throat six inches long, and about two inches deep. He must have been dead some hours. Of late he had been very desponding in his manner; but on the previous evening he had shaken hands with him, when he appeared collected, but there was a peculiar expression about his eyes. From other evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased had been in Dr. Sutherland's asylum, at Chelsea. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF FIVE HUNDRED QUAILS.—On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire, attended with the loss of above five hundred quails, broke out in the cellar of the house, No. 23, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, in the occupation of Mr. Davenham, an extensive dealer in pigeons, quails, &c., who, a few months ago, by a similar calamity, lost above one thousand pigeons. The discovery was made by policeman Ware, G. 140, who saw a body of smoke issuing from the cellar, upon which he gave an immediate alarm. At that time the inmates were in bed, when the whole succeeded in making their escape by jumping out of window, being assisted by the neighbours, with the exception of Mr. J. Pontem, brother-in-law of Mr. Davenham. He was in a room in the second floor, where he was discovered asleep by a man in charge of the Hutton-garden fire-escape ladder, and was let down by that machine, amidst the cheers of the spectators, the flames then rapidly ascending the staircase. The Farringdon-street engine, followed by those from Whitecross-street and Watling-street, with Mr. Braidwood, quickly arrived, and were at once in play, there being an abundant supply of water. In a very short time the fire was overcome, the lower part of the house alone being damaged. There were in the cellar about five hundred quails, in cages, all of which were destroyed. Mr. Davenham is insured in the Hand-in-Hall. A man nearly lost his life, while the fire was raging, by falling into the cellar, but was fortunately rescued by the firemen. He, however, was much hurt, and was obliged to have surgical assistance.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday morning, about half-past ten, a woman, having the appearance of a respectable mechanic's wife, threw herself off Westminster-bridge, near the fourth arch, and perished, attempts having been in vain made to save her by a policeman. She did not rise to the surface of the water.



## THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S GRAND FETE TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AT CHISWICK HOUSE.



ARRIVAL OF THE IMPERIAL PARTY AT CHISWICK HOUSE.

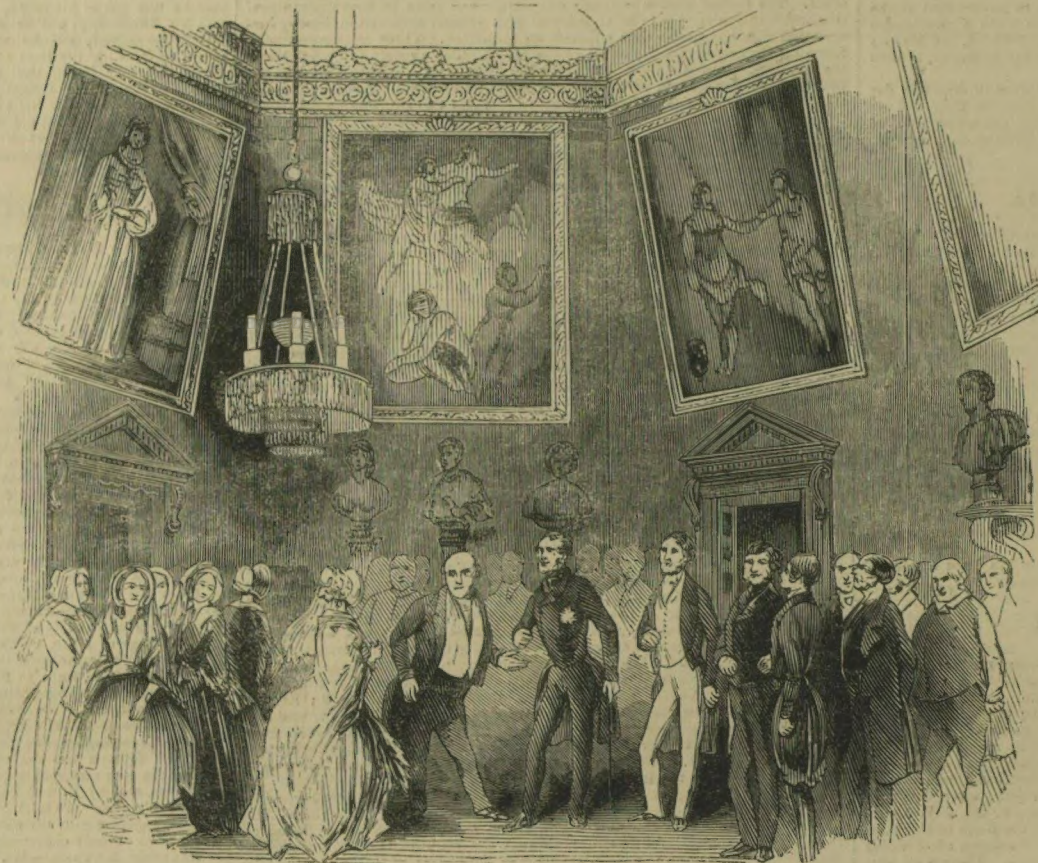
## THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S FETE AT CHISWICK.

With notes by our own reporter.  
Oh! 'twas as bright a galaxy  
As Wonder's eye could wish to see!  
Beauty expressly went to show,  
Her presence could more charms bestow  
Than Wealth or Grandeur, Pomp or Pow'r  
And make them fade around her bow'r!  
When She was present, lilies blush'd—  
And as she spake the birds were hush'd,  
Or whisper'd to each other: "E'en  
The proudest lord must own her Queen!"  
Thus Beauty held her sovereign away,  
Presiding Goddess of the Day!

Though Lebanon be now no more,  
Still cedar walks by Thames's shore,  
For Heav'nly contemplation form'd—  
A monarch welcom'd—ay, and charm'd  
His mind, as garden did of old  
The heart of Dioclesian bold,  
And forc'd a sigh, which well confess'd  
"Tis here that Liberty's at rest!"  
Go—monarch, then, and satiate with pow'r,  
Learn the rich luxury of one generous hour,  
Like that of Chiswick's hospitable home  
And reap a Pilgrim's blessing hither thou  
did'st come!

The superb Palladian villa of the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick was, on Saturday last, the scene of one of the most splendid fêtes ever celebrated in this or any other country. It was not only honoured by the august presence of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, but also by the King of Saxony, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and about 700 members of the principal noble families in the kingdom.

It is now five years since the Duke of Devonshire gave a fête of corresponding magnificence at that delightful retreat. In all its leading features every preparation was completed with a lavish disregard of expense; and, as it was the only private entertainment given to his Imperial Majesty during his limited so-



THE RECEPTION IN THE SALOON.

journal in this country, the Emperor cannot fail to have a high opinion of the wealth and hospitality of our nobles, from the splendour which pervaded the entire fête.

The perfect manner in which this beautiful villa was fitted up last season by its noble owner, on the occasion of giving a series of public breakfasts, rendered much addition to its already extended accommodation unnecessary; but, during the few days which elapsed from the noble duke becoming aware that the Emperor intended to honour him with a visit, no time has been lost in making a variety of arrangements, a brief notice of which will form a necessary introduction to the annexed account of the princely entertainment prepared by his grace.

The whole suite of apartments on the ground floor of the villa (seven in number), were fitted up last year in the most beautiful manner, as a series of grand saloons communicating with each other, and opening on to the lawn at the back of the mansion. These apartments, uniformly decorated with light chintz drapery, were devoted to the general company; while two additional rooms in the eastern wing of the villa were expressly prepared for the accommodation of the Emperor, and the illustrious visitors invited to meet his Majesty. The apartment where the royal personages breakfasted was fitted up as a gorgeous tent. The entrance was through a smaller apartment, or ante-room, also uniformly fitted as a tent, communicating with the extensive suite of apartments above alluded to, and being entered from the lawn by a tastefully-designed and highly-ornamental portico.

The grounds of the mansion were in the most perfect order, and presented a beautiful appearance, the natural attractions of the spot leaving nothing



BANQUET IN THE IMPERIAL PAVILION.





THE GRAND CEDAR AVENUE—THE EMPEROR'S SYLVAN COURT.

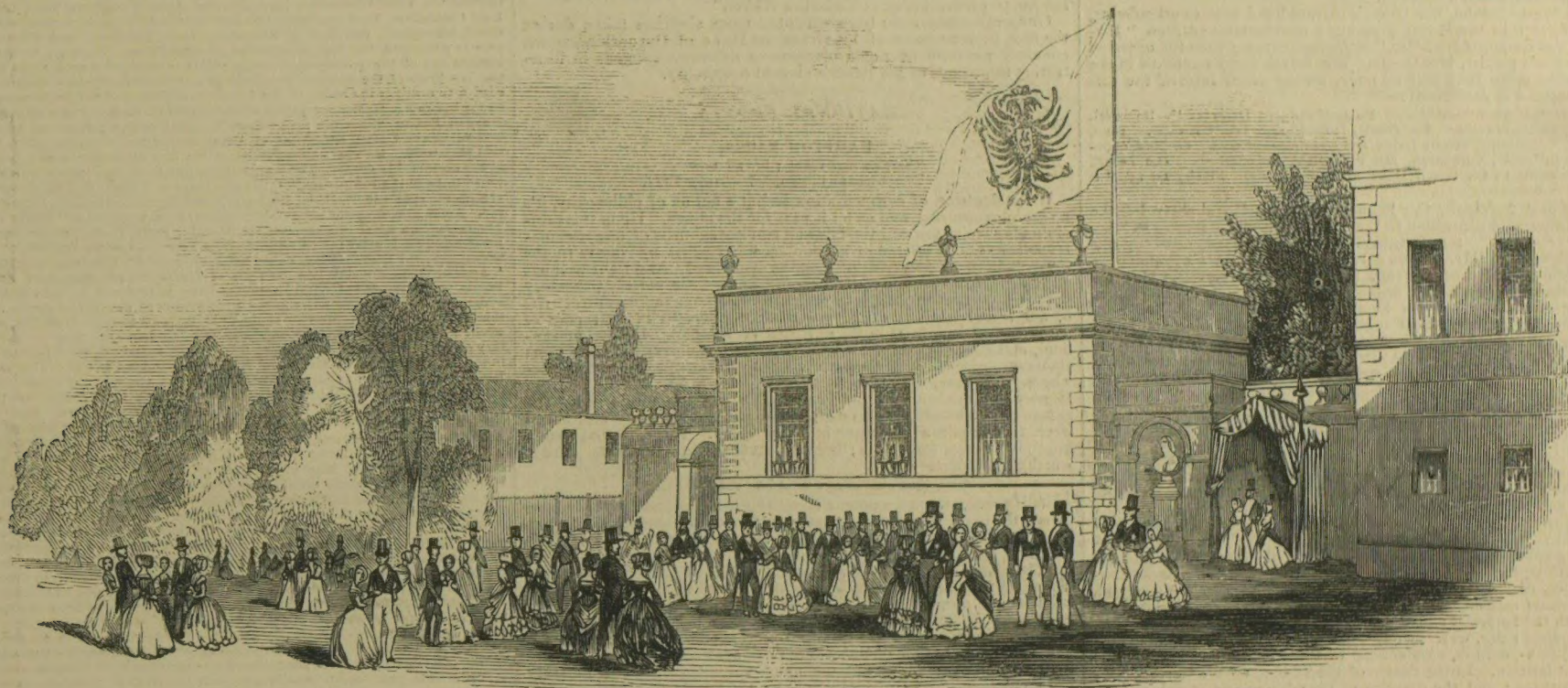
that art could supply. A perfectly novel feature in the arrangements for this splendid fête was the introduction of the living giraffes, which last season formed a portion of the collection at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, but having been removed from that establishment on the secession of Mr. Cross from its management, are now on the point of shipment for St. Petersburg, and, at the duke's desire, were taken to Chiswick, to give his Imperial Highness an opportunity of seeing

them before their departure for his capital. They were placed on a beautiful grassy slope, divided from the company by an ornamental canal that runs through the grounds, where, browsing in unrestrained liberty on such trees and shrubs, as best suited their palates, they formed, with their Egyptian keepers, an extremely picturesque Oriental group.

The two splendid bands of the Coldstream Guards and of the

Royal Horse Guards (Blue), comprising nearly 80 performers, were stationed upon the lawn, and performed a series of the most popular airs during the day; in addition to which his grace's chamber band, under the direction of Mr. Charles Coote, the duke's pianist, was devoted to the amusement of those among the distinguished company who preferred the music saloon.

At one o'clock the carriages began to arrive, and it was nearly four



THE EXTERIOR OF THE SUMMER PARLOUR.

when the whole of the distinguished visitors had assembled. The equipages, generally, were very splendid; those of the Earl of Pembroke, Marquis of Ailesbury, Duke of Sutherland, Earl Brownlow, Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Beverley, Duchess of Beaufort, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Lansdowne, &c., taking the lead, as each of their carriages were attended by outriders and four horses, the servants wearing their state liveries. Viscountess Pollington's pony equipage, driven by her ladyship, was greatly admired.

The Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and the Hon. Mr. Liddell, was the first of the illustrious visitors who arrived, at about ten minutes to two. Her Royal Highness was welcomed by the Duke of Devonshire, who was in waiting in the vestibule. A royal salute was fired, and the full regimental bands of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and Coldstream Guards played the National Anthem.

At five minutes to two, the august visitors and their respective

suites arrived in six of her Majesty's carriages, preceded by outriders in state liveries. The Emperor, the King of Saxony, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, came in the first carriage, escorted by a captain's guard of the 17th Lancers. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesbeck and Baroness Ahlefeldt, came at the same time, so that it appeared as if their carriage formed part of the cortège; and, as it advanced up the avenue leading from the Great Western Road to Chiswick



THE TEMPLE LAWN, WITH THE EXHIBITION OF THE GIRAFFES.



House, the Royal party were most enthusiastically cheered by the crowds assembled in the line.

Upon the Royal cavalcade entering the grounds, the Russian Imperial standard was hoisted on the summit of the mansion; the Royal standard of Great Britain floating at the same time over the arcade leading to the Italian gardens. As the illustrious party approached the grand entrance, a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from a battery erected within the grounds, the two bands simultaneously playing the Russian National Hymn.

Our first engraving represents the grand front of Chiswick House, at the moment of the Imperial and Royal arrival.

The villa itself is approached by a noble avenue of ivy-clad trees, from which the portico is seen to great advantage. The general effect of the equipages, the extraordinary turn-outs of the ambassadors and the more wealthy peers, was an heraldic display—the colours and decorations of the state liveries all being regulated in accordance with the colours of the armorial bearings of the several parties—most gorgeous, and was evidently regarded with astonishment by many of the foreigners present.

The general company were received by the Duke of Devonshire beneath the grand portico in front of the recessed entrance for which the palace is remarkable; this celebrated feature was copied by Lord Burlington, from the Villa Capra, near Vicenza.

The Imperial and Royal visitors were handed by the duke from their carriages, and led by his grace to the portico, where they were first introduced to Lord Morpeth, and the other family connexions of the House of Cavendish.

On alighting, the Emperor most cordially extended his right hand to the Duke of Devonshire, who took it with both hands, apparently under strong emotion. The Emperor and the noble duke then exchanged embraces, and saluted each other agreeably to the Russian custom. Meantime, the King of Saxony and Prince Albert stood by, and witnessed the interview with much interest. Our second illustration represents this impressive scene. The noble duke also gave a most cordial reception to the King of Saxony and the Consort of our Sovereign.

The Emperor wore a dark blue dress-coat with yellow buttons, fastened closely at the throat, black trousers, cloth boots, and a plain beaver hat. His manner was unconstrained, and as it struck us, somewhat sailor-like; whilst his habit of leaning upon his stick, and swinging it to and fro, was far removed from the ordinarily received notions of Imperial state. His Majesty's complexion is dark olive, his eyes grey, and the lids slightly inflamed, as if by exposure to cold and wind.

The royal visitors were conducted by the noble host to the saloon, a superb octagonal apartment, hung with paintings by Titian, Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, &c. Here the Emperor held a sort of drawing-room, at which most of the company were presented.

Thence the Emperor proceeded through the magnificent state-rooms to the Music Saloon, examining, as he advanced, the splendid *chef-d'œuvres* of art, for which Chiswick House is so justly celebrated, and occasionally pointing them out to his distinguished attendants. These apartments were crowded with ladies, whose beauty and homage highly gratified the Emperor; to quote the noble duke's words, his Majesty was "affable to all." In his Majesty's progress through these rooms, he was presented a copy of our last week's journal, printed on satin.

In the Music Saloon, his Grace's private band were in attendance, and performed in the Royal presence a new fantasia entitled "Homage to the Emperor Nicholas," composed expressly for the occasion by his Grace's pianist, Mr. Coote. The Royal party remained in the music room more than half an hour, during which interval the following music was performed:—

Overture, "Oberon."—Weber. Duet, "Roberto Devereux."—Donizetti. Solo, Clarinet.—Lazarus. Pot Pourri, "Guillaume Tell."—Rossini. Duet, (Harp and Violoncello), Messrs Irving and Champion.—Coote. Fantasia, "Bohemian Girl."—Solo, Cornopiano, Mr. Macfarlane.—Macfarlane. Pot Pourri, Russe, dedicated to the Grand Duke Michael.—Coote. Finale, 1st ac. "Il Barbiere."—Rossini.

At half past 2 o'clock, the Emperor and the Royal party left the Music Room, and proceeded to the wing of the palace known as "the Summer Parlour;" the illustrious guests being attended by the duke's chief page (Mr. Holloway) and six of his Grace's footmen, in state liveries. The Emperor took the arm of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, Prince Albert walking with the Duchess of Buccleuch, the King of Saxony led the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Devonshire taking the arm of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge walked with the Baroness Brunnow, the Duke of Wellington with the Countess St. Aulaire (the lady of the French Ambassador), Count Orloff with the Princess Radziwill, his Excellency Baron Brunnow with the Countess of Pembroke, followed by M. de Minkowitz and the Count de St. Aulaire.

The Summer Parlour had been fitted up by Messrs. Crace and Co., under the direction of the Duke of Devonshire, in the style of a royal military pavilion of the 14th century. On approaching it from the ante-room, which was fitted up as a circular tent of the same period, the eye was surprised and delighted at the gorgeousness of its colours and the chivalric character of its decorations. On a white ground, striped red and blue, the arms of the Emperor and of our Queen, with the badges of the House of Cavendish, were splendidly emblazoned and variously displayed. Around what might be termed the cornice of the pavilion was a rich depending border, of crimson and gold, upon which were emblazoned, upon alternate shields, the initials N. and V.; and these again alternated with the Imperial and Royal crowns, and the Devonshire crest. On the longer sides, were placed two richly embroidered silken trophies, in juxtaposition, emblematic of the friendly union of Russia and Great Britain. In the centre of the saloon, covers were laid for sixteen persons; and the dressing of the table was extremely chaste. The repast being properly a *déjeûné*, silver plate only was used; the larger and more richly chased standard pieces being filled with clusters of fruit (the hot-house wonders of Chatsworth,) and groups of flowers, which had a charming and classic effect. We have seen several noble banquets, but we have certainly never witnessed any appointments that evinced such refined taste, or were, in themselves, so unexceptionably beautiful. "Flowers and silver," say we, in spite of all the temptations to exhibit gold, "are the fit decorations for a *fête champêtre*."

At the head of the table sat Prince Albert and the Duchess of Buccleuch; on the right, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, the King of Saxony, and the Duke of Cambridge. At the bottom of the table sat the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Buccleuch. On the left, Count Minwitz, the Count de St. Aulaire, the Princess Radziwill, Baroness Brunnow, Count Orloff, and Baron Brunnow. When the illustrious and distinguished company were seated, and the attendants, clad in the rich yellow Devonshire state liveries, began to distribute the good things of this life—which kings equally with plebeians enjoy—the scene was one not so much of princely as of friendly hospitality.

Our third engraving shows this magnificent scene. We should here add that over the centre of each side of the pavilion was emblazoned the date on which the *fête* took place (June 8, 1844)—a fact rendered interesting by the determination of his Grace to preserve the apartment as it now stands, in honour of the Emperor's visit.

Whilst the delicacies were being discussed in the Imperial tent, upwards of a dozen companies, seated at large tables, splendidly appointed in different parts of the villa, were drinking the health of the Emperor, &c.

At the conclusion of the repast, the Royal party retired to the lawn in the rear of the villa, where they were soon joined by a number of the visitors who had partaken of refreshment in the adjoining saloons. Our fifth engraving shows the Emperor presenting himself to the company at this moment. Many were the agreeable recognitions which then took place, and the scene was one of truly elegant enjoyment. In about half an hour, the Emperor, taking the Duchesses of Cambridge and Sutherland, and accompanied by the noble host, promenaded the lawns, and then proceeded to the magnificent cedar-walk, where, beneath one of the splendid trees, a sort of court was held, and coffee and other refreshments were served to the company. The brilliant scene of royalty, rank, and fashion, is thus spiritually sketched in the *Times*:—"Under the wide-spreading branches of a magnificent cedar tree, the Emperor held his court, surrounded by those only inferior to himself in rank, by whom the rest of the company, from the proudest to the most humble, were successively presented to his Majesty. There was an easy freedom in the Emperor's manner, which had the effect of entirely removing any degree of restraint that might otherwise have been felt by many persons. Did the Prince Consort observe a lady looking with an anxious eye towards the Emperor, the next moment, thanks to the politeness of his Royal Highness, she was before his Majesty, whose affability and condescending manner won the hearts of all."

Our fourth engraving shows this Watteau-like scene—the court beneath the boughs of the "goodly cedar."

The presentations concluded, the company dispersed in groups about the grounds—some few, among whom was the King of Saxony and his attendants, crossing the lake in boats, manned by the duke's watermen in their state liveries, for the purpose of inspecting the giraffes, which were on the opposite shore. Before the king's arrival, however, one of these animals waded across the water, and joined the company; an incident which much amused the Royal party. The two bands stationed on the lawn were engaged all this time in the performance of the most popular pieces of music, while a few dancers were enjoying the Polka to the melody of the Duke's private band in the Music Saloon.

Our sixth illustration shows the Great Lawn and Ornamental Water; with the temple and bridge, and the exhibition of the giraffes.

The whole of the company then quitted the lawn, and following the Emperor, passed the grassy amphitheatre in front of the temple, the bridge, the Napoleon walk, (an *allée verte*, the favourite retreat of the duke), the roseroy, and the splendid conservatories: in front of the latter his Imperial Majesty planted a tree. During their promenade, the exotics excited the unbounded admiration of the Emperor and his suite; those specially noticed being the *Magnolia macrophylla*, *grandiflora*, and *ferruginea*, and the beautiful air-plant in the conservatory.

Shortly before four o'clock, the Royal party retired into the villa; after which the illustrious visitors, having first taken leave of the general company, took their departure in the order of their arrival. The noble duke accompanied his illustrious guests to the grand entrance, where, upon entering the Royal carriage, the Emperor expressed in feeling terms the high gratification he had derived from the opportunity afforded to him by his grace, of meeting so large a number of the English aristocracy. The King of Saxony and his Royal Highness Prince Albert also complimented his grace on the splendour of the entertainment he had afforded, and the whole of the illustrious personages having cordially taken leave of his grace, the royal cortege drove rapidly off in the direction of town, under a Royal salute, the joint bands again playing the Russian national hymn as the Emperor passed, and the Russian flag being lowered.

The great majority of the company remained in the grounds until after six o'clock.

Among the appointments should be noticed the national flags—the Russian, on the Summer Parlour, and the British in front of the Italian Garden—both which were very beautiful, and were made expressly for the occasion by Mr. B. Edgington.

There are some characteristics of this *fête* which merit special mention. All was plain, unaffected, and unostentatious: the company were simply but elegantly attired, no military or official uniforms being worn; the glorious gardens were *au naturel*, and the interior of the mansion undecorated by anything else save its own splendid furniture and unrivalled collection of pictures.

The pleasure-grounds and park include about ninety acres, together with an orangery, conservatory, and range of forcing-houses, 300 feet in length. It has been truly observed that "nowhere in the vicinity of London have wealth and judgment been so happily united; nowhere in the neighbourhood of the metropolis have we so complete an example of the capabilities of the Italian or classic style of landscape gardening, as at Chiswick House."

Our engravings have been executed from sketches taken during the *fête*, by permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which courtesy we have as much pleasure in acknowledging, as in illustrating the scenes of his Grace's elegant hospitality.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

### HAMPTON RACES.

There's a trim rattle: are all these  
Your friends o' th' suburbs?—*Henry VIII.*

If the doctrine of compensation be but a fiction of philosophy, it's a very pleasant one, and so let it pass for the nonce. Upon this principle may we not regard the fair and smiling suburbs of our vast metropolis as boons offered in a countervailing spirit by Nature to the myriads born to the entail of London drudgery? And right well has she discharged that duty, by encompassing their earthly purgatory with the loveliest of all sylvan paradises. Perhaps there is no district of our island wherein exist, in a similar space, so many scenes of passing rural beauty as in the environs of London. Choose at random, and chance gives you a spot of more loveliness than the most elaborate guide-book of the picturesque would enable you to find elsewhere. Of these, the valley through which the Thames flows from Henley to Kew-bridge is the Tempe. To put upon this sheet the names of the hamlets that lie scattered along it in grace and sheen were to compile a catalogue of Fairy Land. There, in that sunny knoll, is a bower for Venus; beneath those waving emeralds, shades worthy the Graces—

*Hæc amat obscurum: violet hæc sub luce videri.*

Such are the scenes among which those who go forth to Hampton Races bivouac. Suppose they make their ways by the quiet village of Thames-Ditton, let them go to the Swan, we'll back it against the Swan of Avon, giving the poetry to boot. Or, if curious in relics, are there not the sites where Garrick's villa is, and Pope's was? There the artist has the apotheosis of Raphael to ravish him in the halls of the gorgeous chamber, and, in short, there is a feast for every palate in this our modern Arcadia. But, we are on the Hurst: classic arena, whereon, as Chas. Mathews, the elder, was wont to sing, "Rings now are made;" but where rings are made no more—neither for love nor money. Is not the weather delicious? How pleasant the sod (albeit sadly shrivelled) beneath the tread; the peerless vault above; the clear and living stream that goes smiling past. And note the masquers—how odd the medley. These in the extreme fashion of '44, those in the ultra style of '43—as if they had been put by in their own hand-boxes since the last season! The former are the *élégantes* of St. James's; the latter, "a trim rattle;" the rural belles—"our friends o' th' suburbs." Who wants to read about the sport? Base is the slave that goes to Hampton for the lucre of the racing! Racing, quotha! at a place you approach through a street as long as Piccadilly and Oxford-street tied together, appropriated to the sale of gingerbread nuts! What an' if there are no temples to fortune, there are shrines without end to fun. Art musical? Won't that quartet of Jim Crows, on their heads, satisfy you? *Debonnaire?* Here is a bevy of angels, in satin pea-jackets, *coulour de rose*, and smiles that shame the sunshine. *Gourmand?* Look at those lobsters, in robes of Tyrian dye, and those jets of molten diamonds that mortals call champagne! See ye not that Hampton was a tryst of price, though shorn on its late anniversary of a day, and far from abundant in Olympics as regarded the two to which it was reduced. But of that as aforesaid, where the business of the turf bears about as fair proportion to the purposes of men's hearts (and women's), as Falstaff's pennyworth of bread to his "intolerable deal of sack."

Wednesday, the first of the meeting, was a gorgeous summer-day, all brilliancy and breeze—an atmosphere to set the spirit dancing like quicksilver. The attendance, however, was not good, neither the sport of much account: there were, indeed, three races, but not of a character to merit the immortality of our page.

Thursday, the proud Cup-day, was all fitting such an anniversary. It was gorgeous, glorious summer, and such a company did it gather together as never before made tryst on the Hurst. Of the racing it is needless to speak: the prizes were not such, considering the state of the ground, as to bring good nags to the post, and the course was abominably not kept. Some of the jockeys declared they would rather ride a race down Cheapside in noonday; many of the plebs were ridden over; and altogether it was an awful sight—the racing. The fun was ultra-excellent: all the world was there, resolved to be happy, and frolic reigned supreme—somewhat, indeed, in masquerade—but still it was lark—sky-high. Hampton Races are at a premium. It is to be hoped that next year the backers will show a spirit worthy their good luck.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting on Monday last, although it touched upon all the events at present in the market, was limited in amount and importance, requiring only a statement of the average prices:—

3 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn (t)	5 to 1 agst The Squire (t)
6 to 1 agst The Cure	12 to 1 agst Ithuriel
8 to 1 — The Buck	
8 to 1 agst Bay Momo	8 to 1 — The Princess
8 to 1 — The Cure (t)	12 to 1 agst Parthian (t)
10 to 1 — The Cure (t)	14 to 1 — Whistle Biskie (t)
10 to 1 — The Cure (t)	15 to 1 — The Bashaw

THE LATE DEBBY.—3 to 1 laid and afterwards offered currently on Orlando.

THURSDAY.—On Thursday, in consequence of Hampton races, there was no attendance.

### HAMPTON RACES.

WEDNESDAY.—Sir James Graham's interdiction of gaming on race courses, although it may not touch several of the first class meetings, will have a serious influence on the minor ones, and more particularly on those within the "home circuit." Thus, Hampton, which has furnished sport enough for three profitable days, commenced on Wednesday with such diminished resources, that the third day has most reluctantly been given up. Egham, previously in a tottering state from the "poverty of the land," has also "pronounced," and several other places that we will not prejudice by naming, must inevitably adopt a similar course, if they be not compelled to quit the field altogether. The effect of this prohibition on Hampton was not confined to the curtailment of a day's racing. Those who were present must have been struck with the half-furnished appearance of the course, arising out of the absence of the long row of gay marquee that were wont to be all life and excitement.

The course was not kept by the police; a few were present, but the duties hitherto performed by them were entrusted to men employed by the lessees of the ground, and it is due to them to say, were quite as well executed.

The assemblage of company was of that varied character peculiar to Hampton. The day's sport, which was under the personal superintendence of the stewards, Count Bathurst and the Marquis of Worcester, assisted by Mr. Parsons, as clerk of the course, and Mr. Hibbard, judge, produced the following results:—The Stewards' Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; winner to be sold for 350, it demanded. Once round and a dis. 8 sobs.

Lord E. Russell's Nat. 4 yrs .. .. . (Sly) 1  
Mr. Ongley's Queen of the Gipsies, 4 years .. .. . (Rogers) 2

Won easy, by two lengths.  
The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft. and 5 only if declared, with fifty added. 2 miles.

Lord Lonsdale's Blackdrop, 4 yrs. 8st. .. .. . (Rogers) 1  
Mr. Willoughby, named Subduer, 4 yrs. 6st 9lb .. .. . (Crouch) 2

Won by six or seven lengths.  
The Strawberry-hill stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added.—Heats, one mile and a quarter. Winner to be sold for £100. 10 sobs.

Mr. Dockeray's Molly Mogg, 3 yrs .. .. . (Bartholomew) 1 2 1  
Mr. Prescott's Paradise, aged .. .. . (Rogers) 0 1 2

The first heat was won easy by two lengths, Conjugation a bad third. The second heat was won by a neck, the second beating the third by a head; for this heat there were three or four false starts, and in the final one Mr. Rush's colt was left behind, and did not save his distance. The third heat produced a splendid race between the winners of the other two, and was won only by half a neck.

### THURSDAY.

The Claremont Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added by the Proprietors of the Course.

Sir S. Spry's f by Sir Hercules .. .. . 1  
Mr. H. May's Corinthian Tom .. .. . 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas; free for horses of all ages; three yrs old, 7st 5lb; four, 9st 1lb; five, 9st 11lb; six and aged, 10st 2lb. Two miles; heats.

Mr. Death's Misdial, 6 yrs .. .. . 1 1  
Lord E. Russell's Nat. 4 yrs .. .. . 2 2

The Hurst Cup of 40 sovs. in specie, free for all ages, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Stanbrow's b h Isleworth, 5 yrs, won the first heat.  
Mr. Balchin's Crocus, 4 yrs, a good second.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

#### THE SUSSEX PEERAGE.

Their lordships sat in a Committee for Privileges upon the case of the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex. Among the Peers present we noticed the Lord Chancellor, Lord Denman, Lord Brougham, Lord Langdale, Lord Cottenham, Lord Auckland, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Concurry, Viscount Strangford, the Earl of Redesdale, Lord Campbell, and others. The greater portion of the judges were also in attendance. Previous to the commencement of the proceedings a long private conversation took place between the law Peers of the house. Shortly before eleven o'clock their lordships proceeded to consider the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este, and witnesses were called to the bar.—Mr. L. Walker produced the patent of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, which was read.—Lord Campbell said, all these are honours, I believe, of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland?—Mr. Walker said they were. He was a Comptroller of his late Royal Highness's household at the time of his death. The witness then put in several letters, which he deposed to be in the handwriting of the late Duke of Sussex, and which contained various references to his Royal Highness's marriage with the Lady Augusta Murray. Among the documentary evidence tendered was a volume of "Young's Night Thoughts," on a leaf of which was the following entry, in the handwriting of the Lady Augusta Murray:—"A present from Prince Augustus Frederick," after which appeared the following, in the handwriting of his late Royal Highness:—"April 4, 1793—Augusta lost the name of Murray for one more dear, Augustus Frederick."—Mr. Erle tendered a prayer-book in evidence, on the blank leaf of which was the following entry in the handwriting of the Lady Augusta:—"By this prayer-book I was married at Rome to Prince Augustus Frederick, on the 4th of April, 1793, by the Rev. Mr. —." The next piece of documentary evidence put in was a volume of Shakspeare, containing the following entry, in the handwriting of his late Royal Highness:—"April 4, 1793—This moment I have come from my Augusta. She is mine to all eternity. God has given me her. She depends henceforth upon me, and upon no one else. O! Lord, protect us and bless us with all godliness to serve thee, who liveth and reigneth with the Father and the Holy Ghost, world without end." A volume of Blair's Sermons was then put in, containing the following entry, in the handwriting of his late Royal Highness, "Augustus Frederick gave this book to his dear wife, Augusta, May 22nd, 1793, at Rome." Another volume of the same work, containing the words "Augustus Frederick and Augusta," was also put in. A will, in the handwriting of his late Royal Highness, and sealed with the royal arms, was then put in. It was regularly attested, and was dated "Berlin, 5th Sept., 1799," and it stated that the testator was duly married on the 4th of April, 1793, at Rome, to the Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, and that the ceremony of marriage was again performed between the parties at the parish-church of St. George, Hanover-square, by banns, on the 5th of December, 1793. The next document tendered was a will, dated 1800, in which the testator declared that he had been solemnly, legally, and duly married to Lady Augusta Murray at Rome, on the 4th of April, 1793, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, and also that the claimant, who was born in the parish of Marylebone, was his true and legitimate son. This portion of the evidence was afterwards declared inadmissible. Mr. Erle then proceeded to read letters from the Duke of Sussex to Lady Murray, written on board the Endymion, in January, 1801, as to the manner in which she should be treated; and a letter to Sir Augustus D'Este, containing advice as to his conduct.—Letters from Lady Murray to the Reverend Mr. Gunn, and from the latter to the former were also put in; and Mr. Gunn, the son of the Reverend Mr. Gunn, was called to identify those written by his father.—Letters of ordination by the Bishop of Norwich, admitting the Rev. Mr. Gunn to priest's orders, were also put in evidence.—A letter of his Royal Highness to Lord Erskine was then about to be read, dated 1793, stating at full length the litigation which had gone on with respect to the marriage, and desiring his assistance; but it was excluded on the same ground as the will. An officer of the Ecclesiastical Court produced a copy of the proceedings there, which was received in evidence. Lord Northwick, examined by Sir T. Wilde.—Had frequently visited Lady Murray and his Royal Highness in Lower Grosvenor-street in 1800. His Royal Highness always treated her ladyship as his consort, and she was called the Princess Augusta. The Rev. Mr. Crow examined by Sir T. Wilde.—Deposed to having officiated for the Rev. Mr. Gunn in 1792, on account of his going abroad. He returned to England in 1793. Evidence was gone into for the purpose of showing, by correspondence, that the Rev. Mr. Gunn was at Rome at the time of the marriage. Lord Maclesfield, examined by Mr. Erle, deposed to having seen the Prince with Lady Dunmore and her daughter at Naples, in 1793. A register of the baptism of the claimant was then put in.—The further hearing of the case was postponed until Tuesday week.

## EPITOME OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

His Majesty of Hanover has created a new distinction, in honour of fifty years' military service, and given it the name of the cross of Ernest Augustus. The first officer who receives this cross is his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Letters from Constantinople mention that the Porte has adopted the preliminaries of a new convention with Persia, under the mediation of England and France.

Orders have been received from the Admiralty for the launching of the Porcupine steam packet, on Monday next, from the Dockyard, Deptford.

We understand, on the authority of a gentleman now in his 82nd year, and an observer of the weather, that the present season has not been equalled in dryness since the year 1785, which is a lapse of 59 years. The meteorologists have as yet assigned no cause for this unusual phenomenon.

The King of the French has presented our native composer, Mr. Balfe, with a splendid gold medal, value 4000 francs, in acknowledgment of his consideration of the composer's talents, but particularly for the merits of the *Puits d'Amour* produced last season at the Opera Comique.

Lord Francis Egerton's eldest son, the Hon. G. Granville Egerton, heir to the immense Bridgewater estate, will come of age on the 16th instant, when the event will be celebrated by great rejoicings on the noble lord's estates in Lancashire.

There will, we understand, be some new appointments of Queen's Counsel previous to the ensuing circuits. We have heard the names of several gentlemen mentioned for the honour, but, at present, it would be premature to state them, as the arrangements are not fully completed.

On Friday last the Mayor of Limerick was entering the Exchange to preside at a meeting which he called in compliance with a requisition to address Mr. O'Connell in his captivity, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died almost immediately. Death was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

A deputation, including the Rev. Dr. Stewart, the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Macreney, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Monday at his official residence in Downing-street.



The Emperor of Russia intends, it is said, during his present visit to his Royal brother-in-law, the King of Holland, at the Hague, to proceed to Amsterdam; also to the little village of Zwardam, formerly inhabited by Peter the Great, and whose cottage has, from time to time, been kept in the most scrupulous order, and preserved in nearly the same state as at the period when the illustrious carpenter resided there.

The King of Bavaria visited the Pope on the 25th ult., at the Vatican. His Holiness received the King most cordially. The accounts from the various Roman States continue satisfactory. Numerous Spanish families of distinction are daily arriving at Rome.

Sir Henry Hardinge, the new Governor-General of India, passed through Paris on Sunday on his way to Marseilles. He landed at Dieppe on Saturday.

Some days ago, a boiler at South Towan mine, in the parish of Illogan, exploded while the engine was standing on the top of it. The poor fellow was blown through the roof of the engine-house, but after a little time he was so far recovered as to be able, with the assistance of a friend, to walk home.

The Crown Prince of Denmark visited Glasgow on Friday, from a journey by the Trossachs, by Loch Catrine and Lochmond, and was engaged on Saturday, in company with the Lord Provost and other official gentlemen, in viewing some of the principal manufactures and public institutions.

The Rev. George Monington, Head-Master of the Grammar School, Monmouth, has been elected Vicar of Bitterwell, Leicestershire, in the room of the late Rev. James Powell, 55 years incumbent of that parish.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas completed his 15th year of judicial office on Tuesday last, and is consequently entitled to claim a full retiring pension.

A duel was fought at Boulogne, on the 7th inst., between Captain Bulkley, attended by Mr. William Hill, and Mr. Fitzgerald Higgins, attended by Mr. Finucane. Three shots were fired by each party without effect; after which they left the ground. The meeting was occasioned by Mr. Higgins having made some very offensive observations to the captain at the Café du Passage the preceding evening.

A Berlin letter of the 28th ult., in the *Journal de Frankfort*, states that the commercial negotiations between the Earl of Westmoreland and Baron de Bulow have never been interrupted, and are now more actively followed up than ever.

A letter from Vienna, of the 29th ult., states that in case of need the troops of Russia are ready to enter Bulgaria, should the Turks not be able to subdue the Albanians.

The invitations annually circulated by the Duke of Wellington, to those general and other officers who took part in the memorable battle of Waterloo, for the Duke's banquet on the anniversary of that sanguinary struggle, have been issued.

The members of the Navy Club have appointed the 27th instant for their annual grand entertainment to the Earl of Haddington, in his official capacity of First Lord of the Admiralty, at the usual rendezvous of the club, the Thatched House Tavern.

We learn with pleasure that the Intendant of the Civil List in France has awarded, in the name of his Majesty Louis Philippe, a gold medal to Mr. Christopher Moors, for the sculptures sent by the latter to the exhibitions in the Louvre for the present year.

Mr. Balfe, the composer, received, by order of the King of the French on Thursday last, the great gold medal, bearing his Majesty's effigy, accompanied by a highly complimentary letter from Baron Fain, the King's private secretary.

Saturday a sumptuous banquet was given by the barristers of the home circuit to Sir Frederick Thesiger, the new Solicitor-General, to congratulate him on his accession to office, at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall. Upwards of 100 members sat down, Mr. Platt, the senior member, presiding as chairman.

Two instances have recently occurred, within the practice of one medical gentleman, of young ladies receiving severe wounds from scissors carried in the fashionable pockets *à la Suisse* in the dress.

It is currently stated, in the circles of fashion, that a grand fancy ball will be got up early next month, to be called the Waverley Ball, as the costumes are to be in accordance with the descriptions given by the great northern bard of the heroes and heroines and leading characters in the novels of that prolific author.

The Wells Diocesan training school, from which so much was anticipated on its establishment, about five years ago, is to be finally broken up at the midsummer quarter, it being found impossible to meet the unavoidably large expenses.

The late arrivals from Barbadoes bring accounts of the total loss of the brigantine Sir Walter Scott, which took place on the morning of the 24th of April last, while on her passage from the Spanish Main to Kingstown, in Jamaica. The lives of all on board were saved.

Workmen were employed on Wednesday in preparing scaffolding for the purpose of affixing electrical rods from the base to the summit of the Duke of York pillar in Carlton-gardens, in order to protect the lofty pile from the effect of lightning.

The Lightning, which returned to Woolwich on Wednesday, brought intelligence of the arrival of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia at Rotterdam, in the Black Eagle steamer, at four o'clock p.m., on Monday, after a delightful passage of 21 hours, the sea being nearly as smooth as a mirror all the time. The Emperor had left Rotterdam previous to the Lightning starting on her return to Woolwich.

On Wednesday evening, the gentlemen educated in Westminster school, held their annual festival at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's street, when about forty partook of a splendid dinner, at which the Hon. W. Ridley Colborne presided.

The report of the committee on the Tours and Nantes Railroad Bill has been distributed among the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The report approves of the credit of 28,800,000*fr.* demanded by the Government, and recommends the immediate execution of the measure.

The grand assemblage of troops which annually takes place at St. Petersburg at the commencement of this month, will, in the absence of the Emperor, be reviewed by Prince Paskewitch, assisted by the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

The Hungerford Suspension Bridge is at length progressing rapidly towards completion, the whole of the eight patent wire lengths of rope have been carried over, and on Wednesday morning several of the Directors were present, and witnessed the successful suspension of the first link of the massive chains which are to form the chief feature of the structure.

Marine Hospitals have been established at St. John's, St. Andrew's, and some other seaports, where sick and disabled seamen are received and provided with every comfort. These establishments are supported from a fund raised on the shipping frequenting the ports.

The *Scotsman* states that wheat in Scotland looks beautiful, and is superior in all respects to the ordinary average at this season of the year.

The proprietors of the British North American Bank held their yearly general meeting on Tuesday and received from the Directors a report that was deemed most satisfactory, relative to the state of their affairs.

The frequent adulterations of tobacco, snuff, beer, tea, coffee, chocolate, and pepper, have induced the Commissioners of Excise to issue bills, calling attention to the state of the law, and expressing a determination to enforce the very heavy penalties against all offenders.

On Wednesday evening the annual festival of the City of London Conservative Association was held at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden. Wm. Thompson, Esq., Alderman and M.P., president of the association, presided, supported by a large number of the citizens of London distinguished for their commercial enterprise and political importance.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday Lord Denman granted the application of Mr. Barnard Gregory to postpone the trial of another indictment, brought against him by the Duke of Brunswick, until after Michaelmas term.

On Saturday last a splendid new ship, of 1000 tons burden, intended for the China trade, the property of Mr. Joseph Somes, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Watson, on the river Wear. This vessel was named the Sir George Seymour, in compliment to the gallant Admiral, lately one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who is now about to take the command of her Majesty's fleet on the South Pacific station.

The present spring seems to have been one of the strangest seasons ever known both in Europe and America. Whilst in England, France, and the north of Europe, it has been excessively dry, it has been just as wet in Portugal and Spain, in which countries the rain was almost incessant during the month of May. In the New World the drought has been as severe in the United States, Cuba, and Jamaica, as in the north of Europe, whilst in the little island of Barbadoes the rains have been as heavy as in the Peninsula.

## IRELAND.

### THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the metropolitan terminus of this spirited and important undertaking was performed last week, by his Excellency Earl de Grey, the Lord Lieutenant, on which occasion he was surrounded by the most distinguished of the nobility and gentry resident in the Irish metropolis and its vicinity, and by the most wealthy and influential representatives of its trade and commerce.

Shortly after two o'clock, his Excellency and suite arrived, and were conducted by George Hoyte, Esq., Deputy Chairman, and the other directors, who were in waiting to receive his Excellency, to the seats allocated for them in the pavilion.

After some short time occupied in the friendly interchange of compliments and recognitions of acquaintances, the procession moved forward to the site allocated for the first stone to be set. When the procession had arrived at the place for the ceremony, the Deputy Chairman addressed his Excellency, expressing his thanks on behalf of the company, for the honour conferred upon them by his Excellency so graciously condescending to undertake the performance of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of so important and interesting an undertaking.

The apron having been handed by one of the pages to Doctor McNeill, with his Excellency's permission he was girded therewith, and then proceeded to place in a bottle, prepared for the occasion, the current coin of the realm, from a farthing to a sovereign; two of the Dublin newspapers of that morning's date; and a ma-

nuscript account on vellum of the ceremony of laying the first stone, with the signature and seal of his Excellency appended to it. The bottle was sealed and deposited in an aperture cut in the stone for the purpose, and covered with a zinc plate bearing the following inscription:—

The First Stone of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Metropolitan Terminus was laid by His Excellency Thomas Philip Earl de Grey, K.G., Lord Lieutenant General and Governor of Ireland; And the Line opened on the anniversary of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's Birth Day 1844.

John MacNeill Esq., L.L.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Engineer. Wm. Deane Butler, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A., Architect. Messrs. Williams and Sons, Contractors.

Mr. Wm. Deane Butler, the architect, on presenting the trowel to his Excellency, said, that this honour devolved upon him professionally, and on no previous occasion did he ever experience a more gratifying distinction than that now afforded him, and which was so much enhanced by the distinguished attainments and architectural taste of his Excellency—a reputation so generally acknowledged by his position as President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

His Excellency addressed the directors, congratulating them on the noble undertaking—so beneficial to the country—the completion of which they now celebrated on the birth-day of her Majesty.

His Excellency then went through the usual form of spreading the mortar and striking the stone, upon which, amid the cheers of all assembled, the band struck up the "National Anthem," and his Excellency drank, "Health and prosperity to the undertaking." Lord Talbot de Malahide, and others of the directors, the engineer, &c., also joined. The top stone was then set into its place, amid loud cheering from all who witnessed the ceremony.

The procession returned to the temporary banqueting-room, fitted up in one of the great foundation arches of the terminus. After refreshment had been partaken of, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, George Hoyte, Esq., who presided, proposed the health of "Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria," which was most enthusiastically cheered, the band playing, "God save the Queen."

Mr. Hoyte next proposed the health of "His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey," who had conferred so distinguished an honour on this great national undertaking as to be present at the interesting ceremony which had just taken place.

This toast was received with the utmost warmth—the usual three times three and one cheer more.

His Excellency, after returning thanks, paid the highest compliments to Dr. McNeill, the engineer, for the completion of his great work, and also to the architect, Mr. W. D. Butler, for the skill and taste displayed in the designs.

After the train had departed, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant took occasion once more to express his delight at the signal success of the engineer-in-chief in this important work, and said it was his wish to bestow upon him the honour of Knighthood, and the pleasure was enhanced from the fact of his being an Irishman. A more appropriate stage could not be selected than the one where he (Earl de Grey) then stood.

A cushion being at hand, Dr. McNeill knelt upon one knee; his Excellency taking the sword of one of the Aides-de-Camp, touched him on the head and shoulder, saying,

"Arise, Sir John McNeill."

The respected knight was warmly congratulated by all around on his receiving, at the hands of so respected a nobleman, an honour so well merited by his zeal, energy, and success in this undertaking.

The greatest praise is due to Mr. Butler, the architect, for the tasteful manner in which the arrangements for the ceremony were completed.

### ADDRESSES TO MR. O'CONNELL—REFUSAL TO ADMIT DEPUTATIONS.

A number of deputations from various parts of the country arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, to present addresses to Mr. O'Connell and the other state prisoners. Individual visitors were admitted; but, it would appear, deputations were excluded from the prison.

The following addresses were received by Mr. O'Connell, but not through the deputations appointed to present them:—From the Corporation of Dublin, Four Courts Ward, College Ward, town of Galway, parish of Caltry, county of Galway, town of Trim, parishes of Lissanilly and Clonsilla, Municipal Commissioners of Trim, the parish of Ahascra, parishes of St. Peter's, Drun, and St. Mary's Athlone; parishes of Rostown and Oldtown; Belfast; town Commissioners of Loughrea, and the repealers of Loughrea.

The *Evening Post* of Tuesday contains the following:—"A deputation from Bruff in the county of Limerick, having this day proceeded to Richmond Bridge, for the purpose of presenting an address to the state prisoners, they were refused admission. Mr. Smith O'Brien, as member for the county of Limerick, immediately addressed the following letter to Sir James Graham;—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART."

"Dublin June 11, 1844."

"Sir—Having been called upon, on the part of a portion of my constituents, to accompany a deputation, with a view to present an address to Mr. O'Connell this day, I was informed by the Governor of Richmond Penitentiary, that the board of superintendence have given directions that no deputation be admitted to present addresses to the state prisoners. Taking for granted that the board of superintendence would in regard to such a proceeding, be willing to conform to the desire of the Secretary of State, I take the liberty to ask whether the exclusion of persons wishing to testify the respect and affection of their fellow countrymen to Mr. O'Connell, and the other state prisoners, has your sanction. I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that the local arrangements of the prison are such as to allow of the reception of deputations, without, in any degree, interfering with the ordinary discipline of the prison.

"I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association held on Monday, the rent amounted to £3 229. Even whilst the "monster meetings" were in progress, the largest sum ever received within one week at the Repeal Association was £3,103, acknowledged on the 19th of June, 1843, and £1,008 of which was from Clare, contributed at the meeting held in Ennis on the 15th. An American remittance of £40 was also included.

THE WRIT OF ERROR.—The whole of the proceedings connected with the State Trials have terminated in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, and the case is now nearly ripe for adjudication in the House of Lords. The greatest facilities are being afforded by both sides to bring the matter to a speedy issue.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market since this day se'night have been tolerably extensive for the time of year, and, for the most part, of very superior quality. The arrivals have been well supplied with samples, the demand for all descriptions of wheat of home produce has ruled heavy, and, in some few instances, prices have suffered a slight abatement. In foreign wheat—duty on which has been paid on nearly the whole of this week's imports—so little has been doing, that the currencies have remained next to nominal. Barley, and the best parcels of malt, have moved off steadily, at very full rates. In oats, beans, peas, and flour, we have to report but few transactions, yet prices have been supported.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s to 5s; ditto white, 5s to 6s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s to 4s 6d; ditto white, 4s 6d to 5s; 3s to 3s 6d; Kent, 3s to 3s 6d; Lincoln and Norfolk, mixed, 4s to 4s 6d; brown ditto, 3s to 4s; Kilmeston and Ware, 6s to 6s 6d; Chevalier, 4s; Yorkshire and Lancashire, feed oats, 2s to 2s 6d; potato ditto, 2s to 2s 6d; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s to 2s 6d; ditto white, 2s to 2s 6d; tick beans, new, 3s to 3s 6d; ditto, old, 3s to 4s; grey peas, 3s to 3s 6d; mixed 3s to 3s 6d; white, 3s to 3s 6d; bolvers, 3s to 3s 6d per quarter. Turn-made flour, 5s to 5s 6d; Suffolk, 4s to 4s 6d; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 4s, per 24 lbs. Foreign—Free wheat, 4s to 5s; Dantz, red, 4s to 5s; white, 6s to 6s 6d. In Bond.—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, America, 3s to 3s 6d; Baltic, 2s to 2s 6d per barrel. The seed market.—For canary seed we have had a very steady demand, at fully the late advance in the quotations. All other kinds of seed have ruled at stationary prices.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 25s to 38s; hempseed, 25s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 42s 6d per last of ten quarters; Lined cake, English, 45s to 46s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cake, 45s to 45s 10s per ton; canary 55s to 60s per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 31s 4d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 33s 11d; beans, 38s 11d; peas, 31s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 31s 4d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 33s 11d; beans, 38s 11d; peas, 31s 1d.

Duties.—Wheat 17s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 9s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—In consequence of the very large imports of tea—upwards of 3,600,000 lbs. having arrived in London during the present week—the demand for all descriptions is very heavy, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—Some very large arrivals of sugar having again taken place, and the show of samples being extensive, the sugar trade is very dull, at a further reduction in value of quite 6d per cwt. The refined market is dull, and the highest figure for standard lumps does not exceed 77s per cwt.

Coffee.—For Ceylon qualities the inquiry is steady, at 43s to 50s for good ordinary. In most other kinds of coffee a good business is doing, and prices are well supported.

Rice.—We have had a fair business doing in Bengal, at 11s for middling white. Other kinds of rice are heavy.

Peanut Oil.—The arrivals of Irish butter continuing extensive, dealers are acting with great caution, and prices, in many instances, are almost nominal. Prime Limerick, lard, 8s 4d to 7s 7d; and Waterford, 7s to 7s 6d per cwt. The highest value of Friedrich is only 7s to 7s 6d. Bacon is a dull sale, and the turn lower. Lard, and all other kinds of provisions, are a dull sale.

Tallow.—This market has been inactive since our last, yet prices remain about stationary. The quotation of P.Y.C., on the spot, is 40s 3d to 40s 9d, and for delivery, 41s 6d per cwt. Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 21s 6d; Or's Rothergh, 19s; Old Tanfield, 18s 6d; Foston Windsor, 18s 6d; Tansfield Moor, 20s; Killingworth, 22s 6d; Haswell, 21s; Eveswood, 21s; Ashfield, 22s 6d; and Elgin, 22s per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being considered rather more favourable than of late, the demand for most kinds of hops is by no means active, at barely late rates.

Wool.—The public sales of wool have now terminated. Nearly the whole of the parcels offered, viz., about 10,000 bales, have found buyers at full prices. Upwards of 6000 packages have been imported this week.

Potatoes.—The best qualities of potatoes are in demand at 80s to 100s per ton. In other kinds very little is doing.

Smoked Meat.—Owing to the supplies of fat stock being very extensive the general demand has ruled heavy, at a depression in value of 3d per 8 lb. Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 5d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 5d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 6d to 4s per 8 lb by the carcass.

ROBERT LIZARD.

## COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Very little animation has existed this week in any department of the money market, which may be in part attributed to the state of the weather, which is injurious to the crops now in the fields. A large importation of foreign provisions, therefore, must take place in the course of the present year, and this circumstance may have a considerable influence on the rates of the foreign exchanges, by which, in future, it seems, the amount of money in circulation in this great empire is to be regulated. Last post-day, the demand for bills drawn on the Continent, in payment for our foreign export trade, was materially increased by purchases made in consequence of the payment of foreign provisions, either lately arrived or now on their passage to this country, but still no decisive effect has yet occurred in the rates of the foreign exchanges, because the supply of foreign bills has been proportionally increased. There is, however, a probability that, for the balance of our foreign trade, an exportation of precious metals may soon become necessary, and this impression is evidently acting on the conduct of the money interest generally, at the present moment. Accordingly, since our last publication, very little animation has been displayed amongst the jobbers, dealers, and brokers at the English Stock Exchange, and all descriptions of our funds are somewhat lower. The Consols were down as low as 97½ ex. div. for the opening, but they afterwards recovered by 3½ p.c. to 101. India Bonds and Exchange bills also can be purchased on the payment of 4s. less premium than they commanded last week. For the shares of Joint Stock Banks, on the contrary, higher prices have been demanded, for the scarcer money becomes, the higher must be the rates charged for discount, and the greater therefore must be banking profits. In the Share market less business has been done this week than we have lately been accustomed to report. A foolish dispute between the Directors of the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction Railways, has materially reduced the value of their shares, and an amicable adjustment of these disputes has not yet been reached to the confidence of the money interest. Birmingham and Gloucester shares continue to be purchased at 23½ p.c. above the value of the North of England have been sold at 100 to 112. Manchester and Leeds have considerably improved in value. Business has likewise been transacted in the shares of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in those of the Manchester and Birmingham lines, at rather higher prices. On the whole, with the exceptions to which we have alluded above, the Share market continues to be in a sound and healthy condition.

On the foreign Stock Exchange a fair quantity of business has been again transacted. Speculators have been anxious to get themselves with Mexican and Spanish bonds, and the profits have again passed into the hands of the speculators. A promise, on the part of the Government of Buenos Ayres of good behaviour for the future, has caused some purchases of the bonds to be made at higher prices. A great deal of business has also been done in all descriptions of foreign securities of fair character, and their value generally has been fully supported. The foreign demand still continues, though perhaps not to the same extent which it did two or three weeks ago. Here, too, health is visibly improving.

British Funds.—London and Westminster Bank, 2½ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, —; Commercial Bank of London, 196; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank Stock, 199; East India Stock, 390 to —; Union Bank of London, 13½; Three per Cent. Consols, — to —; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½ to 100; Four and a Half per Cent, 1818 —; Three and a Half per Cent. New, 103½; Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 102 Five per Cent., —; Lou. Annuities, 127 16 to —; India Bonds, 92 premium; Exchange Bills, 73 to — p.m.; Consols for the Settlement, — to ex. div.; National Bank of Ireland, 15 to —; Consols for Opening, 98 ex. div.; South Sea Old Annuities, —; South Sea Stock, —; Union of Australia, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 46½; Colonial Bank, —; British North American Bank, 42.

Foreign Stocks and Securities.—Belgium, 42 to —; Buenos Ayres, 86 to 37; Colombian Bonds, 13 to 15; Venezuela, 42 to —; Greek Bonds, 15 to —; Mexico, 84 to 33½; Portugal, 47; Peruvian, 23 to —; Spanish 5 per Cent., 22½ to 23; Spanish 3 per Cent., 34½ to 35; Dutch 2 per Cent., 61½ to 62; Dutch 5 per Cent., 101½; Russian, 115 to —; Austrian, —; Danish, 90 to —; Brazilian, 81 to 84; Chilean, 105; Cuba 5 per Cent., —; Neapolitan, —; Austrian Bonds, 115.

Prices of Shares.—Birmingham and Derby, 63 to —; Scarborough Branch —; Birmingham and Gloucester, 91 to 94; Bristol and Exeter, 91 to 82; Eastern Counties, registered, 134 to —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 66 to 67; Great North of England, 101 to 107; Great Western, 122 to 120; Great Eastern, 59 to 60; London and Brighton, 47½; London and Blackwall, 71½; Greenwich, 71; Grosvenor, 129; London and Birmingham, 58½ to 59; South Western, 86 to 87; Midland Counties, 92; North Midland, —; Newcastle and Darlington, 48½; Northern and Eastern, 57½; Paris and Rouen, 38½; Paris and Orleans, 38½; South Eastern and Dover, 36½; York and Norwich, —; Dublin and Cashel, 61½; Guildford Junction, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, 63 to —; Chester and Holyhead, 61; North British, 25; Strasburg and Hale, —; Rouen and Havre, 104; Caledonian, —; Leeds and Bradford, —; York and Norwich, 23; Glasgow and London, 73; Glasgow and Edinburgh, 101; Manchester —; Glasgow and Dumfries, —; York and North Midland, 118 to 120; Guildford Junction, —; Norwich and Brandon, 7½; Grand Junction, 214; Trent Valley, 8; Carlisle, Dumfries, and Glasgow, — to —.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 7.—1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. G. W. C. Jackson to be Captain, vice Turner; Cornet F. S. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson. 5th Dragoons: G. Town to be Cornet vice Fitzgibbon; 11th Light Dragoons: Capt. J. Jones to be Major, vice Hottel; Lieut. B. Harrison to be Captain, vice Jones; Cornet G. T. Duncombe to be Lieutenant, vice Harrison.

14th Foot: P. Fortescue to be Ensign, vice Swinburne. 16th: Quartermaster R. Inray to be Quartermaster, vice Cartmell. 36th: Capt. W. T. R. Brady to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major W. H. Adams; Lieut. P. L. McDougal to be Captain, vice Brady; Ensign J. A. Brockman to be Lieutenant, vice McDougal; D. Tom to be Ensign, vice Brockman. 41st: A. E. Hardinge to be Ensign, vice Wethered. 56th: Capt. Sir W. Maxwell Barr to be Captain, vice J. A. Charlesworth; Lieut. L. C. Connor to be Captain, vice Sir W. Maxwell; Ensign F. M. Hanway to be Lieutenant, vice Connor; H. G. Lamotte to be Ensign, vice Hanway. 61st: Lieut. F. Hutton to be Lieutenant, vice D. H. H. 59th: Lieut. D. W. P. Labaudiere to be Captain, vice Ensign; Ensign J. W. Wallington to be Lieutenant, vice Labaudiere; Ensign J. D. Swinburne to be Ensign, vice Wallington; Ensign and Quartermaster J. Cartmell to be Quartermaster, vice Inray. 87th: Capt. Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester to be Captain, vice C. T. Graves; Lieut. Radcliff to be Captain, vice the Earl of Chichester; Second Lieut. W. H. Taylor to be First Lieutenant, vice Radcliff; J. FitzGerald to be Second Lieutenant, vice Taylor.

Unattached.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. R. to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Croome to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir P. Watson to be Major.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon W. W. Bell, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice J. French, M.D. Brevet.—Captain W. S. R. Brady to be Major in the Army; Captain H. T. Earl of C. to be Major in the Army.

Lieut. Col. Manley Dixon, upon half-pay unattached, has been allowed to retire from the army, with the sale of an unattached lieut.-colonelcy, he having become a settler in Canada. BANKRUPTS.—J. LEVETT, carpenter, Boham Cambridgeshire. J. KAREN, sheep-dresser, Northampton. J. LEVETT, carpenter, Boham Cambridgeshire. W. BARNES, hosiery maker, Lud. at-hill. G. FIELDING, ironmonger, Thame, Oxfordshire. J. B. W. KNIGHT, printer, St. James's w.c. Clerkwell. W. TURNER, builder, Manchester. J. L. SMITH, cabinet-maker. G. JENKINSON, butcher, Wolverhampton. J. PARKER, corn miller, Hull. S. H. SPENCE, maltster, Leeds.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 11.—It is hereby notified, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received a despatch, dated the 18th of May last, from Sir Charles Adair, K.C.B., Vice Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the North American Station, in which he states, that he has declared a blockade of the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and that the same was established on the 30th March last. It is further notified, that the measures sanctioned by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels and cargoes attempting to violate the said blockade.

BANKRUPTS.—J. HEWARD, Hendon, Middlesex, hay salesman and farmer. D. ROSS, Little Love-lane, City, warehouseman and agent. H. LAKE, Chelmsford printer and dealer in cards. J. DEATERY, Burslem, Staffordshire, grocer and shopkeeper. G. GROVE, Wick and Abson, Gloucestershire, miller. F. ROGERS, Cooknos, Northamptonshire, miller and beer housekeeper.

BIRTHS.

At Carmarthen, the wife of the Rev. R. Thomas, Master of Bancroft's Hospital, of a son. —At Piskot, Essex, the lady of John Lennex, Esq., of a daughter. —In Clifford street, the wife of T. A. Stone, Esq., of a daughter. —In Upper Harley street, the lady of Edmund Peys, Esq., of a daughter. —At Wyngby, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Robert Lord Cotton, Esq., M.C.S., of a daughter. —At the Manor house, Chigwell, the lady of Edward Harrington, Esq., of a son. —At Provender, the lady of Norton Knatchbull, Esq., of a son. —At the Brick, near Halifax, the lady of Robert Stanfield, Esq., of a daughter. —The lady of Augustine B. Hill, Esq., of Upper Holloway, of a son. —At Halesworth, the lady of Andrew Johnson, Esq., of a daughter. —At Watham-place, Finsbury, the lady of John Bishop, Esq., of a son. —At 10, Carlton-villas, Mayfair, the lady of A. Menes, Esq., of a daughter. —At St. Andrew's, Jamaica, the lady of James Porteous, Esq., of a daughter. —At Peterham Lodge, Surrey, the lady of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Russia, of a son. —At Kuwato Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. Seymour, of a son. —At Boudoune-sur-Mer, the lady of Captain Barré W. Golvin, Bengal Engineers, of a son. —At Huddersfield, the lady of the Rev. George S. Hokey, of a daughter. —At Chatham, the lady of Brigadier-Major J. D. O'Brien, of a daughter. —At Walsfield, the lady of the Rev. John Daniel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Walcot Church, Bath, John Worsley, Esq., to Emma Hutchinson, youngest daughter of G. Pitt Smith, Esq., of Cavendish Place, Bath. —At St. John's, Haverley, Mr. Samuel Ellis, of Funchin-street, to Elizabeth Cross, only daughter of T. P. Evans, Esq., of Upper Clapton. —At All Souls, Marlborough, Mr. T. W. Leppingwell, to Jane, only daughter of the late Christopher Ludin Hooper, Esq., of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park. —At Naples, Robert Baze, Esq., surgeon, to Lydia Catherine, only daughter of Charles O'Killy, surgeon, R.N., of Naples. —At Layton Church, Edward Rose, Esq., of the Cottage, Buntingford, to Emily Ann, eldest daughter of G. F. Worsley, Esq., of Buntingford. —At St. Thos Church, Philip Lybbe Fynes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Anne Philip, daughter of Thomas Greenwood, Esq., of Turner's court. —At St. Peter's Church, Hammer-smith, Mr. Charles Weight, of 16, Little Fulmerney-street, to Eliza third daughter of the late James Gibbs, Esq., of Mount-street, Berkeley-square. —At St. John's, Edinburgh, Captain Fulford, R.N., third son of Baldwin Fulford, Esq., of Great Fulford, county of Devon, to Isabella, eldest daughter of





H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, ETC., FULHAM ROAD.

### THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of a new building for this excellent charity, whose temporary hospital and asylum, with garden and grounds, are situate near the Royal College at Chelsea; the out-patient branch being in Great Marlborough-street. The hospital has only been in operation since September last; but to such an extent prevail the diseases for the cure of which it has been established, that already a large building is indispensable for the in-patients; whilst the out-patients crowd in such numbers for advice and medicines, that it is difficult even to find them shelter during the period of their attendance. To meet these exigencies, the institution has been patronised by her Majesty, and numbers in its official list some of the leading professional skill of the metropolis.

The site of the new hospital is at the north side of the Fulham-road, a little west of Pelham-crescent, a locality long recommended by the profession for consumptive patients. The interest excited by the ceremonial of Tuesday was very considerable, and the preparations were in good taste. For the accommodation of the company who

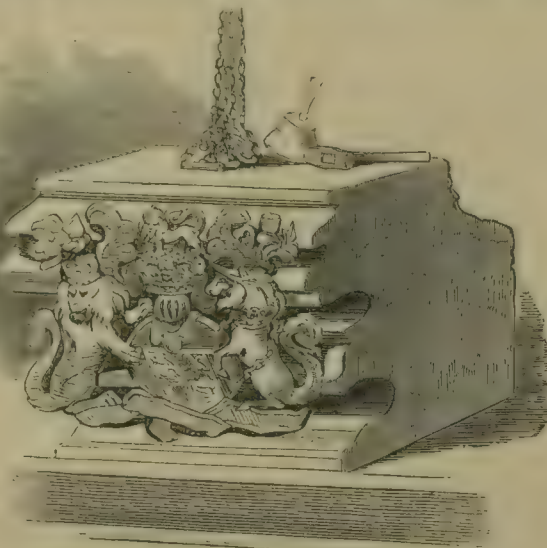
were invited by the Committee, a splendid pavilion of striped crimson and white had been erected, this being the same pavilion that was used at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Royal Exchange. This part of the arrangements was under the superintendence of Mr. B. Edgington, Duke-street, Southwark, who also attended to fire the salutes at the arrival and departure of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Within the pavilion was a raised platform of three steps; and the foundation-stone, of which we annex a representation, was richly sculptured with the royal arms. Prince Albert had arranged to be at the ground at one o'clock, and long before that hour numbers of persons had collected on the road and round the site of the building, for the purpose of seeing his Royal Highness, who arrived nearly a quarter of an hour before he was expected. The Prince came on horseback, attended by Mr. Anson, and alighted at the gate of the reception-tent, into which he was conducted by the Building Committee. The arrival of his Royal Highness was announced by a salute from cannon stationed on the ground, and a military band played "Rule Britannia." A procession was then formed from the reception-tent to the pavilion, and moved along the covered platform in the following order:—

The Chairman of the Building Committee.  
The Building Committee in Pairs.  
The Architect (Frederick J. Francis, Esq.) bearing the trowel.  
The Medical Officers.  
The Treasurer, bearing the coins.  
The Honorary Secretary, P. Rose, Esq., bearing the scrolls.  
The Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Howard, M.A.  
The clergy in full canonicals.  
The Right Reverend the Bishop of Worcester.  
His Royal Highness Prince Albert

Supported by the President, the Vice Presidents, the Nobility, the Committee of Management, and the Builder bearing the plane.

When the Prince entered the pavilion, he was received with loud cheering, the band played the national anthem, and the royal standard was hoisted. A chair of state was placed on the platform for Prince Albert, near to the stone, which was raised aloft, supported by chains; but his Royal Highness did not sit down during the whole ceremony. The President of the Institution, after presenting some of the officers of the charity, addressed the Prince shortly on its nature and objects. The Lord Bishop of Worcester then offered a prayer on behalf of the institution, which was responded to by a number of charity-children, placed outside the pavilion, one side of which was drawn up, to enable a number of spectators within the enclosure to have a full view of the proceedings. A glass bottle was then placed upon the stone, into which the scrolls, after having been read, were placed by the Prince, who also placed with it coins of the present reign; and after having fixed on the glass stopper, he deposited the bottle and its contents in a cavity in the lower stone made for its reception. The builder then sprinkled water on the lower stone, and applied mortar on it, when a superb silver-gilt trowel was presented to his Royal Highness, who spread the mortar over the stone with the dexterity and care of one of the "craft." The stone was then gradually lowered into its place, and a mallet, with a suitable inscription, having been handed to the Prince, he gave the stone several blows with the instrument; and the cheers of the company, the report of the cannon, and the music of the band proclaimed that the work was done. Three small silver cups, containing oil, wine, and corn, the emblems of plenty, were subsequently handed to his Royal Highness, who poured them on the stone. The Bishop of Worcester advanced, and asked a blessing on the institution, and the children sang a hymn; after which, a copy of one of the scrolls previously placed in the bottle was signed by Prince Albert, the nobility and clergy present, and the members of the committee, most of whom contributed at the same time to the building-fund.

Amongst the distinguished persons in the pavilion were—The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Harewood, Lord Eldon, Lord Howard, Lord Colborne, Lord Galloway, Lord Feversham, Lord Ernest Bruce, H. T. Liddell, Esq., D. Cotton, Esq., the Rev. W. Y. Irons, Rev. Chas. Kemble, &c.



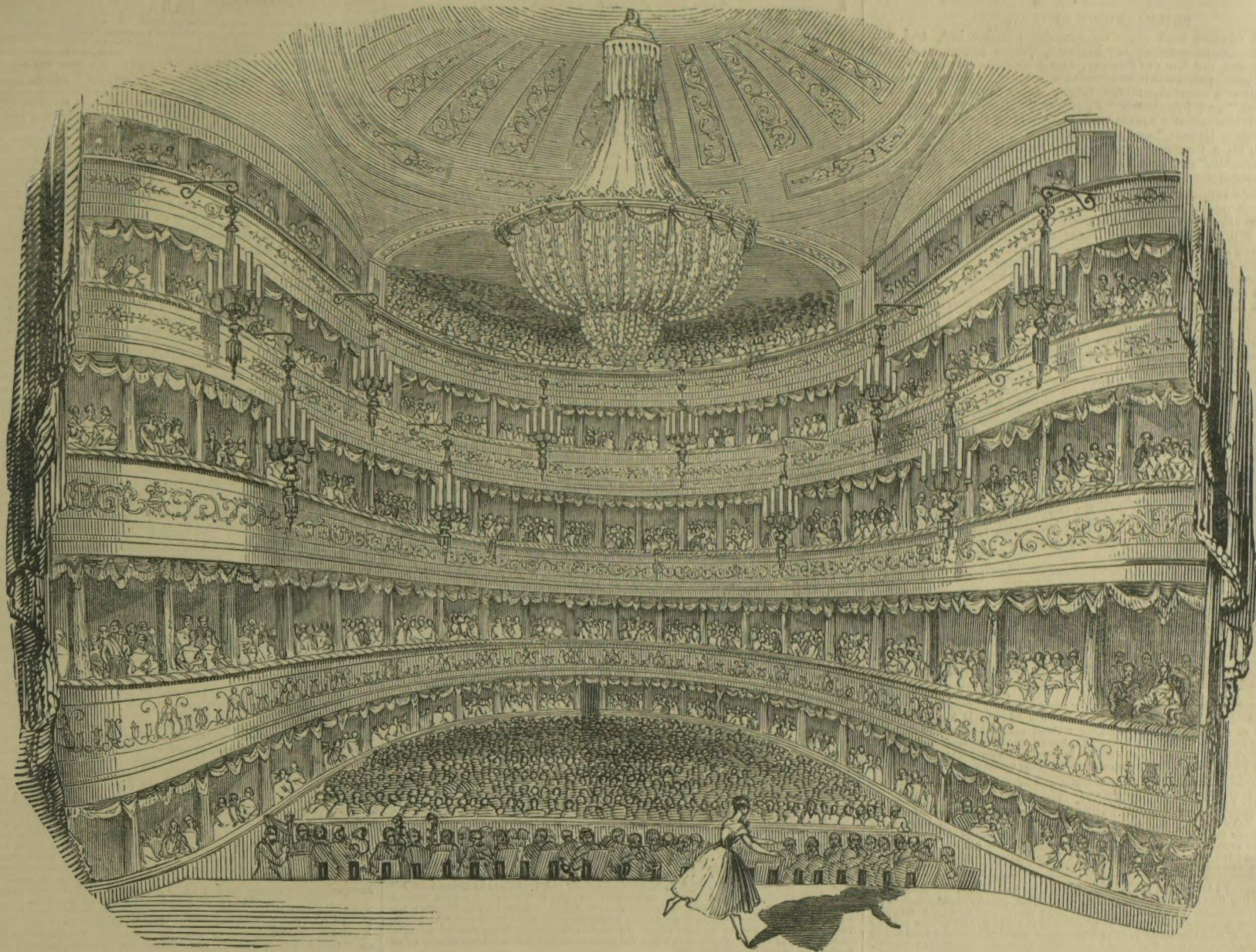
THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

The entire ceremony was impressively performed, and the Prince, by his affability to the officers of the charity, won "golden opinions." His Royal Highness left the pavilion amidst loud cheers; and preceded by the Committee with their wands of office, the Prince having mounted his horse, repaired at a walking pace to the Bazaar, held at Chelsea Hospital, in aid of the funds for the proposed building; his Royal Highness passing down Smith-street, accompanied by the members of the Committee on foot. On his arrival at the College, the Prince dismounted, and walked round the range of tents in which



THE FANCY BAZAAR, AT THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.





INTERIOR OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST.

the stands were placed, at each of which he purchased some article from the noble and fashionable patronesses who were in attendance, viz.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Norfolk, Ladies E. Bruce, J. Russell, H. Paget, Grosvenor, the Dowager Lady Ashburton, Ladies Aylmer, Hamilton, Williams, E. Berkeley, &c., &c. The bands of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), of the Fusilier Guards, and of the boys of the Military School, were in attendance, and played some popular airs as the company promenaded. The Prince left after a short visit.

The "fair" was held in the principal court of the Hospital; and the general arrangement of the tents is shown in our engraving. The company had the privilege of promenading in the Hospital gardens reaching to the river terrace, as well as in the grounds of Old Ranclagh. The attendance of persons of fashion was very numerous, and carriages continued to set down from the opening of the Bazaar to its close for the day; and the price of admission, the sum obtained for entrance money alone, will form a considerable fund for the charity. Among the more intellectual inducements were several printed copies of a tale, written by Mrs. S. C. Hall, the profits from the sale of which are to be appropriated to the building fund.

Of the superstructure of the Hospital, an engraving will be found in No. 98 of our journal: it will be a handsome structure, in the Tudor style, faced with red and blue bricks in patterns, and having Caen stone dressings.

## MR. JOHN PARRY.

None but himself can be his parallel.

Thus we exclaimed coming out of the Hanover-square Rooms on Friday evening last week, after enjoying one of the most delightful concerts we had ever been present at. The general programme was in itself highly attractive—including the most distinguished artistes of the day, but "glorious John" himself was the centre of attraction, to which every curiosity and anticipation of amusement converged. Of a verity he is a "rara avis," whose songs and the peculiar style in which they are given, remind us of those "carmina" of old that were "argutis plena jocis," but contained not a jot of offence in them after all. The new Historical Romance, "Fayre Rosamonde," A.D. 1164, written by Albert Smith, and Haynes Bayly's "Déjeuner à la Fourchette" were received with the usual enthusiasm that awaits upon everything John Parry undertakes, or rather performs. The rooms were filled by a numerous and fashionable company, who all retired highly delighted with the entertainment provided by their musical host.

Mr. John Parry is of Cambrian descent, being, we believe, the only son of an ancient Briton, of similar name, who has "done some service" to music and poetry both in the Saxon and his native measures. No man was ever more deservedly respected for ability and character than Mr. P. senior, and the junior has walked the same path with honour and success, under the fondest of parental care. We may consider his *début* at Braham's theatre as the first indication of those powers which have been subsequently matured into a novel style of buffo singing. At first he used to sing sentimental ballads to his own harp accompaniment, now he gives comic musical narratives and recitations at the pianoforte in a style that is quite *sui generis*. He is such an universal favourite that no programme is deemed perfect without his name being inserted, and no portion of a concert is looked forward to with more anxiety than that which brings the "buffo cantante" before the auditory. Independent of his musical and vocal powers, Mr. John Parry possesses considerable ability as an artiste in the comic school: some of his drawings are as quaint and humorous as his singing.

## MR. ALBERT SMITH.

This is a gentleman of "infinite mirth," whose satire is not gall, and whose pleasantry is always accompanied by harmless sallies of the most acceptable and amiable kind. In the various productions of his pen which have appeared in different periodicals, "Bentley's Miscellany," &c., there is a quiet vein of humour, —but if the author did not affect so much wit, they would be more palatable to the general taste. Mr. Albert Smith's blemish is that he puns in thought more often than in expression; the consequence of which is that some of the clearest language frequently becomes subservient to the dull ideas (for all puns are dull things), and while we admire the possession of intellectual power, we deplore its misapplication; since he can do better things. Mr. Smith has written some of Mr. Parry's most successful songs, and we have, accordingly, associated the above portraits.

## HER MAJESTY, WITH HER ROYAL GUESTS, AT THE OPERA LAST SATURDAY.

Mirabile visu.

One of the most splendid sights that human magnificence could present to the eye was to be seen at Her Majesty's Theatre on this occasion. The presence of our gracious Sovereign and Consort Prince alone has often shed a lustre upon this aristocratic and noble *salon*; but, appearing as they did, attended by two such stars, or rather comets, as his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty, with their respective trains of light, the spectacle was brilliant—nay, dazzling in the extreme. No theatre in the world could afford such a *coup d'œil* of majesty, nobility, beauty, rank—fashion—wealth—power—in short, all that can make a nation great or interesting, as was to be seen and wondered at on last Saturday night at the Opera.

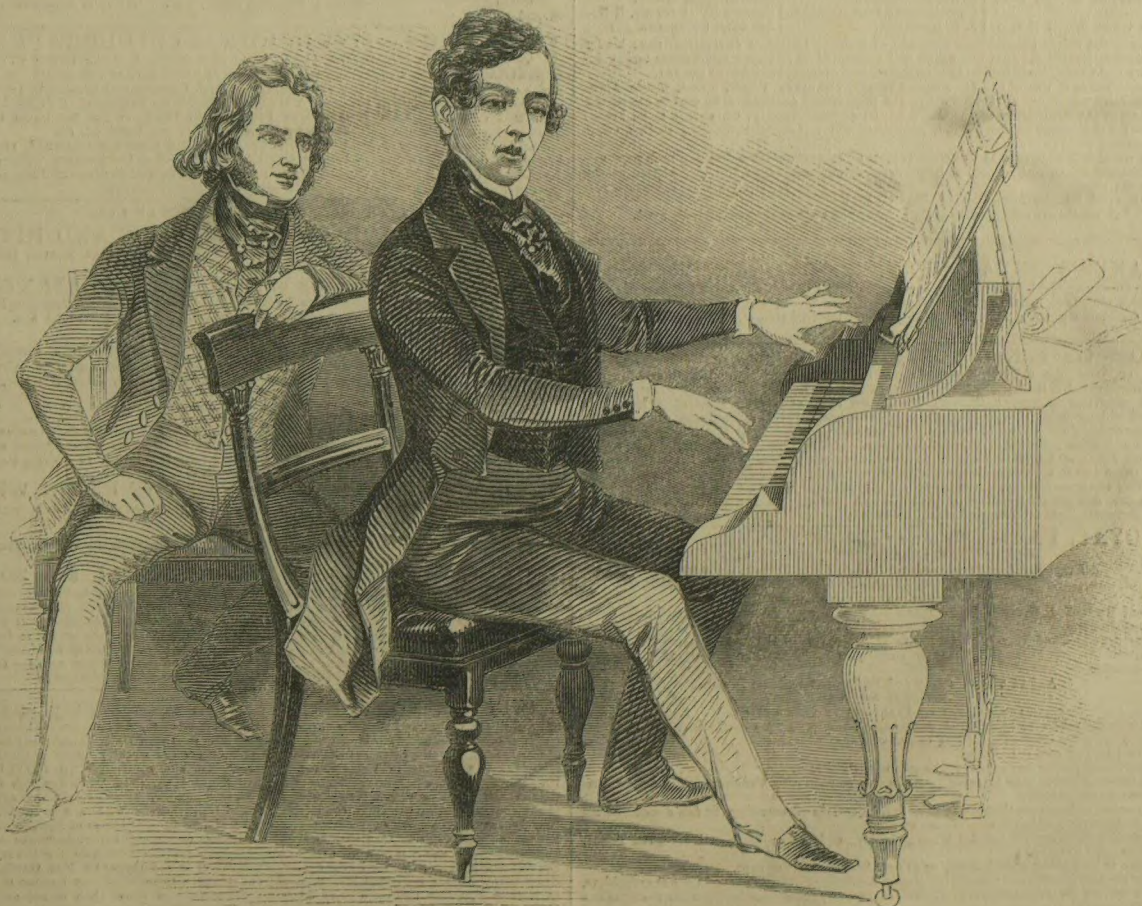
At the end of the first act the National Anthem was sung with admirable effect; for then a beloved sovereign was receiving the heart-felt homage of her people, and the potentates of other lands were congratulating her upon their sincere and ardent affection. Her Majesty looked extremely well. Afterwards followed the Russian National Hymn, which was admirably executed by the band. The house was

cramped from the floor to the ceiling. The opera "Il Barbiere," and other entertainments, were but heedlessly attended to—his Imperial Majesty's eyes seeming to *basilisk* everybody. Lablache volunteered many equivokes and jokes, and was much applauded, even by the royal party! The Fairy (not Fanny) Cerito, was as fascinating as ever—or shall we say more so? "O" (to quote Romeo's extacy and parody it a little.)

She doth teach the foot-lamps to burn bright.

The engraving represents the *danseuse* in the fascinating *pas de l'ombre*.

By the way, we pitied many anxious beings in those side boxes which are ingeniously contrived to enable the audience, or rather would-be spectators, to look at their *vis-a-vis* neighbours instead of the stage, and could not help thinking of the desire of Philoxenus, a philosopher, who wished to have the neck of a crane, that he might enjoy the taste of his aliment longer, and with more pleasure. They stretched, and stretched, and stretched, but they were as far from seeing the "grand sight" as they were from the centre of the earth. When will our theatrical architects gain a little knowledge of their business?



MR. ALBERT SMITH.

MR. JOHN PARRY.



MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth concert took place on Monday evening last, and was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their illustrious guest, the King of Saxony, and a numerous suite. In the first part, were performed Beethoven's splendid symphony in C minor, Maurer's concertante for four violins, Bennett's overture, "Les Noces," and Schubert's "Fieri-bras." The second part consisted of the conductor's music, illustrative of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and was received with all the enthusiasm it met with on a former night. But we hope that it is not to be "tousjours perdrix," and that the directors think there are other great men in the world besides Dr. Mendelssohn.

Beethoven's symphony was admirably led by Mr. T. Cooke, and elicited much applause. Maurer's concertante is but a poor affair, and owes its effect to the masterly manner in which it was executed by Sivori, Willy, Blagrove, and Sain-ton. Bennett's overture is a very charming and poetical production, but Schubert's is the work of a man whose genius seems to be out of its element. Of Mendelssohn's now well known and admired music, we have spoken before; it was again admirably performed. The vocalists were Madame Castellan, Miss Rainforth, Miss A. Williams, and Signor Salvi.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Costa's new opera of "Don Carlos" will be positively produced on Thursday. We subjoin the argument:—

Philip the Second of Spain married Isabelle de Valois, the betrothed bride of his son, Don Carlos; the ostensible state plea for this unnatural union, being to cement a peace between France and England. Don Carlos, who had served with honour in Flanders, was recalled to the Spanish Court, under the pretence of entertaining heretical opinions; but truly that the King's rancorous jealousy of his wife's passion for Carlos might be appeased by the state murder of his son. The bigoted court and politic Inquisition, labouring steadily and craftily to increase the evil suspicion of the monarch. The early passion of Carlos gained fresh fuel from the continual presence of Isabelle. His friend, Count Posa, returns from the Low Countries, to find Carlos sunk in deep despondency; he counsels him to seek oblivion of his unhappy attachment in the glory of war and chivalrous enterprise, and consents to arrange a farewell meeting between the unhappy lovers. Carlos sees Isabelle, bids her adieu, and seeks permission of the King to leave the court. In the meantime, Gomez, a familiar of Philip—the chief enemy of Carlos—steals from the private cabinet of the Queen, a miniature likeness, the former gift of Don Carlos. This he exhibits to the King in confirmation of his wife's disloyalty. The Council is convoked, and the father pronounces the doom of death on his son! On hearing the fatal sentence, Don Carlos swears the poignant oath of the King's girdle, and stabs himself. The Queen Isabelle is consigned to the gentle mercies of the Holy Inquisition.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Tenth Annual Exhibition is now open, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. From nine till dusk. JAMES PARRY, Secretary.

GRAND POLKA BALL.—Mrs. JAMES RAE has the honour to announce that her GRAND FANCY and FULL DRESS POLKA BALL will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, under the most distinguished patronage, on THURSDAY, the 27th of JUNE. Tickets, half a guinea each, to be had only of Mrs. JAMES RAE, 16, Manchester-square, where the names of the Ladies Patronesses can be ascertained.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, near GRAVESEND.—These Delightful and Romantic GARDENS are DAILY OPEN to the Public. ADMISSION, SIXPENCE each. A full Military and Quadrille Band is in constant attendance, and the Dancing is conducted by Baron Nathan, Master of the Ceremonies. Refreshments of every description, and of the best quality, both hot and cold, will be served under the direction of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of King William-street, London, at very moderate prices.—May 31, 1844.

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CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde-park-corner.—Open every Morning at Ten, and every Evening at Seven.—Addition of SPLENDID NOVELTIES.—The illuminated Porcelain Pagodas, from Nanking; each nine or ten in height, and composed of Porcelain, superbly decorated and richly gilt. The construction of these towers occupies nearly four years, at a cost of 10,000 dollars. During the exhibition of the FEAST OF LANTERNS on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, the Porcelain Pagodas of Nanking will be brilliantly illuminated with gas. Several figures are now exhibited, illustrative of CURIOUS CHINESE PUNISHMENTS. A new scene, representing the Golden Island in the Yang-tze Kiang, has recently been added to the superb Chinese Pavilion. The novel spectacle of the Feast of Lanters will be enlivened by the introduction of numerous popular Chinese and English airs, by part of Prince Albert's Military Band.—Admission One Shilling.—Each evening's entertainment will commence at Seven, and terminate at Ten o'clock.

GRAND FANCY FAIR and PROMENADE, in honour of her Most Gracious Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and in aid of the FUNDS of the SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN and MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, will be held on THURSDAY, JUNE 20th, 1844 at LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, ST. JOHN'S WOOD (instead of at the Colosseum, as originally intended).

COMMITTEE.  
Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., G.C.B. Rear Admiral Sykes. Henry Wise, Esq., H.C.S. Captain Sir George A. Westphal, R.N. Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, R.N., K.C.B. Arthur Anderson, Esq. Rev. Thomas Barnes, D.D., F.R.S. J. C. Carpus, Esq., F.R.S.

Many of the Noble Patronesses, together with other Ladies of distinction, have kindly consented to preside at the stalls, which will be erected in spacious and elegant marquees. Military and other Bands will be in attendance, and perform throughout the day.

Contributions of Useful and Ornamental Works, Drawings, Prints, Books, Music, Autographs, Minerals, Fruit, Flowers, &c. &c. are respectfully solicited to be sent to any of the members of the Committee, or the Office of the Central Society; or, should it be inconvenient for them to be so forwarded, a messenger will call on an intimation to that effect being given.

The Gates will be opened at Twelve. Tickets of Admission (One Shilling each person—Children and Schools half-price) to be procured of any member of the Committee; at the Grounds; or of EDWARD WEST, Secretary.

Ladies are requested to put a price on the articles they may kindly send.

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CROMER, NORFOLK.—The most quiet, healthy, and delightful Watering Place, the surprise and admiration of all the families of distinction, and of those Ladies and Gentlemen who have visited it (from its peculiar position and locality to the sea, and also from the beautiful and picturesque country which surrounds it inland), can now offer to Visitors, for their reception and comfort, THE HOTEL DE PARIS, formerly the marine residence of the late Right Hon. Lord Suffield, which fronts the sea, and is only a very short distance from it, commanding at one view a vast expanse of the German Ocean, the Jetty, the lofty Cliffs and Light-houses, with a firm and beautiful Beach. This property has been purchased by Mr. Edward Seppings of Swaffham, who has made very extensive additions and improvements, under the superintendence of an eminent Builder, and it is now in truth one of the most delightful retreats for the invalid, the valetudinarian, or the healthful visitor. The Hotel is conducted by Mrs. Gartham (the daughter of the late respected Mr. Tucker), and those visitors who may honour it with their patronage, may rely upon every attention being paid to merit their future support. Commercial Gentlemen will also find upon arrival, their peculiar convenience has been provided; they will have a private room devoted to their use, and every attention paid to their commercial pursuits and personal comfort. This marine establishment will be conducted on liberal principles. The Posting and Livery Stables by James Gray, a respectable resident. Hot and cold Baths, careful Guides and Attendants for open Sea Bathing and Sailing Excursions.

"LA SYLPHIDE" PARASOL can be closed instantly, without moving either hand. W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public that they have obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the above invention, which from its utility and simplicity is expected to be generally adopted in preference to the inconvenient method hitherto in use. The extensive orders already received for "La Sylphide," have enabled the patentees to submit it to the public without any additional charge.—W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street.

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PATENT BRANDY?—Important Distinction.—The pure and wholesome Spirit, of which we are Sole Proprietors, is BRETT'S IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC, warranted not PATENT; whereas, if there be in fact such an article as "Patent Brandy," it is certainly not IMPROVED! An Imperial Gallon, of the best sort, will be forwarded to order for 18s.; or a half-dozen hamper for a sovereign. Genuine samples may be had, or freely tasted, at our Counting-house. HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars.

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A LUXURY FOR WARM WEATHER. BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT SUMMER FROCKS, WATERPROOF.—An extensive variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials (in lieu of the unsightly rubbish made by Slopellers), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. FIRST RATE CLOTHING of every description, upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction. W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (north side.)

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ISLINGTON AND PENTONVILLE. DIX and BRISTOW beg respectfully to call the attention of the Inhabitants of the above neighbourhoods and the Public generally to their extensive and fashionable collection of SUMMER DRESSES, SILKS, and SHAWLS, &c. &c., which, for cheapness and variety, will be found, on inspection, equal to any house in London. A large assortment of Muslin Dresses, of the newest styles and fast colours, from 4s. 3d. each; Balzorens, from 7s. 6d.; De Laines, Cashmeres, and Palmstans, at unusually low prices. Striped and plain Silks from 1s. 8d. per yard; Cameline Dupaces from 2s. 4d.; Black Gros from 1s. 6d. Cashmere Shawls, full size, from 10s. 6d. each. A great variety of Barage and other Shawls, from 4s. 6d. Parasols of every description and price. Pentonville House, 2, High-street, Islington.

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SCHWEPPE'S SODA and POTASS WATERS, constantly used at the Royal Palaces at Windsor and London, as well as by the principal Nobility and Gentry of the United Kingdom, and recommended by all the leading medical profession, continue to be manufactured with the utmost care by J. S. and Co., aided by their powerful machinery, and the valuable experience of half a century. Every bottle has a due proportion of alkali, which is rarely, if ever, the case with the inferior waters. To prevent imposition a red label, with their signature, is fixed on the cork, without which some genuine Schweppe's Liquid Magnesia, to supersede the use of magnesia in its solid form, is attaining a high reputation, and is generally recommended by the faculty as a most valuable anti-acid. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. each. Every genuine bottle is distinguished by a label.—51, Berners-street, London; and also at their branch manufactories at Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKHURST IRON WORKS, 68, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilet pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.—THORPE FALLOWS, and CO., 88, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of arching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleedings, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

TWENTY YEARS LOSS OF HAIR, and WONDERFUL RESTORATION.—"Church-street, Whitby, October 19, 1841.—Gentlemen,—Of the last supply of OLD DRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, every bottle was sold immediately on receipt, and I have many more beseeching, only waiting for a further supply which I hope you will send without the least delay. Orders have poured in more than ever since the powerful effects of the Balm have been so decisively demonstrated in the case of several credible and respectable inhabitants of the town. One instance, among others which have attracted particular attention, is the case of a gentleman who had lost little or no hair for twenty years; he had tried numerous preparations in vain, and ultimately had his head shaved and wore a wig. At my recommendation he tried the Balm; and, after using it according to the directions, for a short time, the young hair appeared, and he now has fine a head of hair as any person in Whitby. Yours, &c., JOHN KIRKINGTON.—To Messrs Bonython, Brothers, 10, Westmoreland-buildings, Aldersgate-street, London."—OLD DRIDGE'S BALM prevents the hair turning grey, and the first application causes it to curiously, free it from scurf, and stops it from falling off.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.—Ask for Old Dridge's Balm of Columbia at 1, Wellington-street, Strand.



A BRONZE SCROLL and SPEAR FENDER, 15s.; Ornamental Iron ditto, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 3 ft. 6 in., 5s. 3d.; Elegant Bronzed ditto, with Steel Mouldings and Spear, from 20s. Chamber Fire Irons, 1s. 3d. per set; ditto, superior, with Bronze Heads, 11s. 6d.; and every description of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, 30 per cent. lower than any other house.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.—Illustrated Catalogues, gratis, or sent post free.—Established 1818.



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**NOTICE to INVENTORS.**—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

**VINO ALEATICO and MONTEPULCIANO** from Florence, being the pure juice of the grape without brandy. Orange and Lemon Trees from 5s. to 20s. each; Jessamine and Palm Plants.—R. HALL begs to advise the arrival of the above delightful summer wines; also some Maraschino in pint bottles, at his Foreign Warehouse, 63, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, facing the Chapel.

**INCOME WITHOUT RISK.**—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouse, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill London.

**REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.**—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; new pattern summer frock coats, 10s. 6d., or three pair for 30s.; splendid summer waistcoats, 7s. or three for 20s.; suit of livery, 63s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s. and 84s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street (established 1784), celebrated for good and cheap boys' clothing.

**GOOD COMMON TEAS.** in Chests, or smaller quantities, 3s. to 3s. 10d. Fine qualities, 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., Green, 3s. 10d. Hyson or Gunpowder 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d. Roasted COFFEES, 1s. 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d.—Letters, enclosing Post-office orders, punctually attended to.—Messrs. W. Wood and Co., original Commission Tea Company, 94, Cannon-street, City.

**PLATE SUITED for PRESENTATION.**—Committees or private individuals requiring splendid or simple articles of PLATE for Presentation, may, by addressing a paid letter, have drawings sent for their approval. A number of large articles, as Epergnes, Cups, Waiters, &c. are always in stock, second-hand; a list of them, with price, can be furnished.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**MADDER'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER** meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all the dirt and noise, the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives insure universal favour. MADDER'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 15s., may be seen and tried at the office, 14, George-street, Adelphi.

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**EAU de COLOGNE,** 10s. per case of six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other distilled compounds, can be had genuine, as prepared from the original recipe, by application to H. BREIDENBACH, 88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself, and as such defies all competition.

**GRAVESEND,** calling at Rosherville.—EAGLE and FALCON Steam-packets from West-End, Hungerford-market Pier, at 9 and 11 o'clock precisely; London-bridge Wharf, at 1 past 9, and 1 past 11; Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, at 1 past 12; Returning from Town Pier, Gravesend, and Rosherville Pier, at 1 past 4, and 1 past 6, for Blackwall, London-bridge, and Hungerford. Eagle Steam packet Office, Hungerford-street, Strand.

**STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST** are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post, by Mr. A. BINTON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

**GOLD LUSTRE.**—The PARISIAN GOLD DETERGENT instantly revives the lustre of Gilding, removes Fly Spots, and renders covering from the fly unnecessary. The entire renovation of a large gilt frame costs only a few pence; and as the whole process is merely sponging the surface, there is neither risk nor difficulty in the operation. Gold Detergent, 2s. 6d., per bottle; Ormolu, Lacquer, and Bronze, 1s. 6d. each; and Lamp, 1s. 4d. Sold by UPTON and Co., sole proprietors, 33, George-street, Hanover-square; 166, Basinghall-street, City; and by the trade in general.

**WATERMAN STEAMERS.**—These fast and favourite boats, the pride of the river, for THAMES TUNNEL, LIMEHOUSE, GREENWICH, BLACKWALL, CHARLTON and WOOLWICH, now leave the following Piers every twenty minutes:—Westminster bridge (Middlesex side), Adelphi (bottom of George-street), Temple bar (bottom of Essex street, Strand), Blackfriars-bridge, Southwark-bridge, and the City Pier, (Fishmonger's-hall Wharf, Upper Thames-street); also for Southwark-bridge, Blackfriars-bridge, Temple bar, Adelphi, and Westminster-bridge, from City Pier every twenty minutes.—N.B. By the Waterman fast and favourite Boats Nos. 1 to 11.

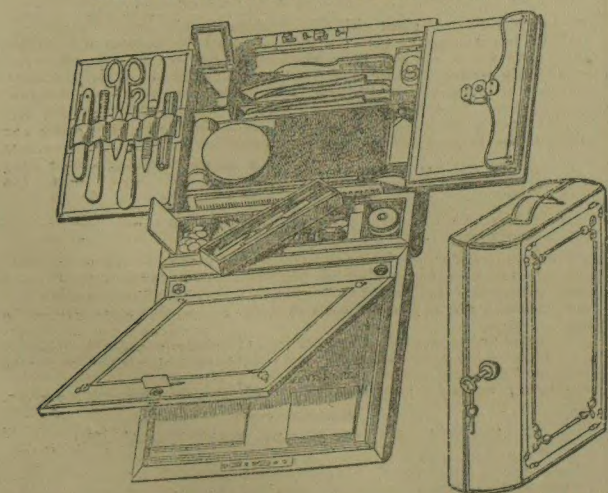
**GOWLAND'S LOTION.**—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland, for all Impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every species of Eruptive Malady, Discoloration, &c., and of preserving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious.—"ROBERT SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2s. 3d., 5s. 6d.; 10s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 80s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

**FOREIGN WINES greatly REDUCED in Price, for Cash,** on delivery. Sherry (pale or brown) ..... at 21s, 25s, 30s, 35s, and 40s per dozen. Port (from the wood) ..... 23s, 26s, 30s, and 34s do. Ditto (crusted) ..... 26s, 30s, 36s, and 40s do. Madeira ..... 27s, 40s, and 48s do. Claret ..... 30s, 40s, 50s, and 60s do. Champagne (in pints, 2s extra) ..... 40s, 54s, and 70s do. Bucellas, 27s; Vidonia, 24s; Lisbon (dry or sweet), 24s; Marsala, 21s; Cape, 15s per doz. Bottles, 1s 6d per dozen, the price of old ones. Hampers at the rate of 9d per dozen, in quantities of one dozen and upwards. The Wines are warranted genuine in quality and flavour, and those at only one price the finest imported; any not approved of exchanged, or the money returned. Orders per post must be accompanied by a remittance. Continuing thus to offer Wines on cash terms only, we solicit the attention of those who may fear to purchase through an advertisement to the fact that, in a most extensive sale in town and country, only in two instances during twelve months (and then in the lowest priced wines) have we been required to make an exchange.—Samples can be tasted at the Office.—CORNWALL and CO., 14, Walbrook, City.



**SUPERIORITY AND ECONOMY IN YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.** "That which is cheap which is excellent."—A. HENNING. **AT the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,** 155, Fleet-street. Young Gentlemen's Clothes are made with greater care, taste, and judgment than are usually bestowed upon them. Superior Cloth Suits, including Jack-t, Waistcoat, and Trousers, £1 5s., and every description of Boys' and Youths' Fashionable Clothing upon equally moderate terms. Families waited upon with patterns and specimens. Country residents can be fitted by sending an old suit.—RODGERS and Co., Fashionable Tailors, 155, Fleet-street, London (next the Portugal Hotel).

**THE TOURIST'S COMPANION.**



**BELLAMY SAVORY'S TOURIST'S COMPANION** combines a complete Dressing Case, with a Travelling Writing Desk. It is in Russia or Morocco leather; only 10 inches wide and 3 deep; and with Bramah's lock. The fittings include Bellamy's patent inkstand, stationery, common-sized letter paper, ivory-handled razors, strop, comb, shaving dish and brushes, and cutlery—price 25s; or in imitation Russia leather, with second quality fittings, £13 10s. The Tourist's Companion will be forwarded carriage free, on receipt of the amount. The Show Rooms contain the largest variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's improved Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. Travelling Desks, from 12s. 6d.: Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Case fitted complete with brushes and cutlery, 25s.; ditto, ditto, with jewel drawer, 50s.; ditto, ditto, full size, with silver fittings, 54 guineas; elegant Rosewood Writing Desks, 11s. 6d.—Bellamy Savory, Stationer, and Dressing Case Maker, British Paper Warehouse, 40, Cornhill, London.

**JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once secures all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or of any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers** of all the best descriptions of Hosiery as to elasticity and durability, have introduced ELASTIC GAITERS for Ladies, peculiarly neat and convenient in their use of materials and texture applicable for the present season; suitable for home, the carriage, promenade, or equestrian wear. Can be forwarded in a letter—4, Waterloo place, Pall-mall.

**NECESSARY PRECAUTION.—CONSUMERS of BRANDY** are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars." Sold by the most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants in town and country at 3s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included.

**CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS** are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

**SIX lbs. of good BLACK TEA for 17s.; Six lbs. of YOUNG HYSON for 18s.; and Six lbs. of CEYLON COFFEE for 6s.** The public should never lose sight of this important feature, viz.—that through wear and through use, through evil and good report, the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY can supply excellent Teas at a price under the importation price, and they are determined to do it.—Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate-street.

**DANCING TAUGHT** in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Mondays and Fridays. Lessons in the Polka and Valse à Deux Temps every day. A card of terms may be had, on application, as above. The room may be engaged for private parties.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without let or hindrance. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

**ELEGANT FRILLED SCARFS, 12s. 9d.—BAILEY and CO.** respectfully announce to the Ladies and the Public in general, they have received their New Patterns for June, in WATERED and SATIN MANTELET SCARFS, which will be submitted to the public during the week. Two cases of Victoria Body Scarfs, £1 1s. Trimmed Velvet Mantle, without seam, £1 18s. 6d., trimmed with Mosaic gimp. Satin Mantle, of the prevailing fashion, £1 9s. 9d., ditto with Chinese lace. 1175 brown silk Parasols, with ivory tips, 1s. 9d. each. A delivery of coloured check Tartan Dresses, 9s. 6d., full length. 735 rich Cashmere Dresses, 7s. 11d., full length. With a Manufacturer's Store of Royal Shaws, white grounds, at 1s. 4d., the largest size.—Orders carefully attended to.—Observe, BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard London.

**FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.**—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEEDANUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succeedanum themselves, with the least skill, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

**ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.** Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of insatiable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleaning the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, leads a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

**CAUTION.**—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box. \* \* All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!

**THE HAIR.**—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage which its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "Genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and Son, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article is the "Genuine" Macassar Oil, engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 20,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., and Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle. \* \* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.**—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Institute, held this day, the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon in the chair, the report of the general state and progress of the Institute, with the balance sheet of its receipt and expenditure, having been read, it was moved by E. Baylis, Esq., seconded by George Jones, Esq., and carried unanimously: That the report and balance sheet be received and adopted, and entered on the minutes of the Institute. Moved by William Tite, Esq., seconded by Henry Tudor, Esq., and carried unanimously: That the report and balance sheet be printed and sent to the members. Moved by James Simpson, Esq., seconded by the Rev. George Kenrick, and carried unanimously: That the Meeting be of opinion that the management of this Institute has been hitherto satisfactory, and they rely upon the Committee to make all such improvements as may be capable of being carried into effect consistently with the fundamental principles of the original prospectus of the Institute. Moved by William Tite, Esq., seconded by Dr. Este, and carried unanimously: That the best and most cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon for the great attention he has paid to the interests of the Institute, to which its establishment and success are to be greatly attributed, and particularly for his conduct in the chair this day. Moved by Dr. Comp, seconded by J. Bechambe Bayly, Esq., and carried unanimously: That the warmest thanks of this Meeting be presented to Mr. Buckingham and the Committee, for their services and exertions in conducting the affairs of the Institute during the past year. (Signed) DEVON, Chairman.

**SELF MEASUREMENT.** Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.

**DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.** From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for long point, sleeve length; round the arm at 5, and wrist at 6; round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 2, under the coat.

**VESTS.** From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as indicated in coat measurement.

**TROUSERS.** Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired; giving 3 inches will ensure a correct fit.

READY-MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s d
Tweed Taglions ..... from 0 8 6		Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed ..... from 0 18 0	
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings ..... 0 16 0		Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion ..... from 1 5 0	
Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely fitted ..... 1 0 0		Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for ..... 1 0 0	
An immense stock of Holland and jean blouses ..... from 0 3 6		Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns ..... from 0 9 6	
Splendid summer vests ..... from 0 2 6		Summer trousers, in great variety of materials ..... 0 16 0	
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns 3s. to 8s. 6d.		Single milled Victoria, and plain doe ..... 0 17 6	
Washing satin vests, warranted ..... 0 6 0		Best quality West of England ..... 1 2 0	
Cloth trousers ..... from 0 9 0		Dress coats ..... from 1 12 0	
Single milled does ..... from 0 11 6		Best manufactured ..... 2 15 0	
A great variety of summer trousers ..... from 0 7 0		Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—	
Dress coats edged ..... from 1 0 0		Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers ..... from 1 16 0	
Frock ditto ..... 1 4 0		Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers ..... from 0 18 0	

**IMPORTANT.**—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned. Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 184, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church. Having learned that the unscrupulous trade of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 184, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church to prevent disappointment. N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, April 16.**—Her Majesty's ship Cleopatra has arrived here with damage, having been on a coral reef on the coast of Madagascar, and whilst recovering the kedge used in warping her off, Lieutenant Moleworth and seven men were massacred by the natives.

**MONTREAL, May 18.**—The John Harris, from London, is lost on the eastward part of the banks of Newfoundland.

**BOSTON, May 18.**—The Britannia steamer arrived here from Liverpool, on the 13th instant, in lat. 46, long. 46, passed several icebergs, a ship under juy-masts, and a brig in company. A vessel of about 300 tons, bottom up, and apparently but recently copped, was passed on the 16th April, in lat. 38, long. 15, by the New England, arrived at New York.

**SHIELDS, June 8.**—The Caroline Ottilie, of Swinemunde, from Dunkirk to this port, capsized outside the bar yesterday, but has since been towed into the harbour and laid on the ground; two men drowned.

**ALTONA, June 6.**—A vessel laden with horses is supposed to be lost in Heulinhafen, a great number of dead horses having washed ashore near there and along the coast.

**CAEN, May 25.**—The Carolina Matilda from Noss to this port, is ashore near here, abandoned; crew supposed to be drowned.

**BREMEN, Jan. 6.**—The wreck of the Stirling, waterlogged and abandoned, was fallen in with on the 36th of April, in lat. 40, long. 41 W., by the Leontine, arrived here from New Orleans.

**QUEBEC, May 14.**—The barque Suir, from Llanely to this port, leaky, with stern carried away, and two hundred tons of coals thrown overboard, was spoken with 30th of April, in lat. 47, by the Amelia, arrived here.

**NEW YORK, May 21.**—The Trenton, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 250 tons, dismantled, decks swept, and even with the water's edge, larboard bow stove in, painted green inside, with old-fashioned pumps, was passed on the 30th ult., in lat. 40, long. 38. The ship Jane Walker, of Liverpool, abandoned, foremast only standing, and full of water, was passed by the same vessel on the 28th ult., in lat. 46, long. 44.

The arrivals at Liverpool, foreign and coastwise, last week, were unusually numerous, owing to the late change of wind to S.W. On Tuesday, for instance, sixty vessels arrived; on Wednesday, ninety-four; on Thursday, fifty-seven; and on Friday, thirty-nine; making a total, in the four days, of two hundred and fifty sail.

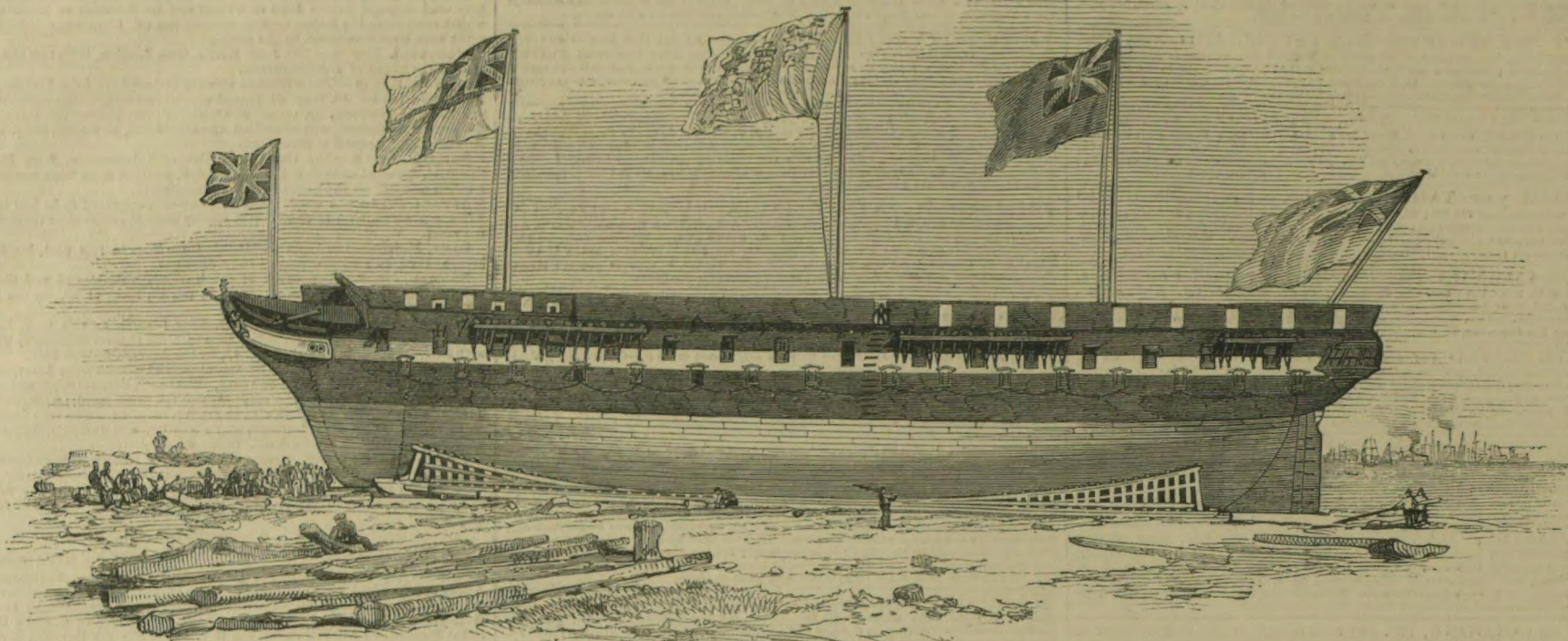
**ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.**—The annual dinner of the Royal Free Hospital took place on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopgate-street. About two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The right honourable Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. The noble chairman was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Sir Walter G. Stirling, Bart., Viscount Sandon, Sir John Hansler, the Rev. Dr. Major, the Rev. Dr. Rice, Thomson Hankey, Esq., Honourable Granville Ryder, M.P., Mr. Edward Wigram, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. F. Vernon Wentworth, Bank Directors, F. P. Walsby, Esq., &c. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given in succession and duly honoured. "Prosperity to the Royal Free Hospital was then given. The object of the charity, which embraces the entire human race, without respect to age, class, or profession, is to afford instant relief, both medical and surgical, to all sick and diseased persons, having no other means of succour, and that without letter of recommendation or other introduction, save that of real disease or destitution. As many as 20,000 persons were relieved during the past year. The institution was established in 1828, and has relieved upwards of 138,054 since that period. The toast was responded to with the utmost enthusiasm. Dr. Marsden, the benevolent founder of the institution, was drunk with all the honours. Due acknowledgment was made to the very efficient services of the honorary secretary, the Rev. Mr. Packman, of the Chapel Royal, and the medical staff of the establishment. From the printed circulars, it appears that upwards of 300 individuals apply daily at the asylum in Gray's-inn-road: all of whom receive advice and medicine, and the most urgent and destitute cases are admitted into the wards. The total amount of subscriptions was about £1200. Amongst the subscriptions announced was the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, 100 guineas; the East India Company, 100 guineas; Lord J. Stuart, M.P., five guineas; Lieutenant Tracy, R.N., ten guineas; Viscount Sandon, ten guineas.

**LAUNCH OF "THE MONARCH."**

This splendid mercantile frigate, adapted especially for passengers, was launched on Saturday week, from Mr. Green's yard, at Blackwall, and the great beauty of the vessel, the grandeur of such a spectacle, and the fineness of the day, attracted many thousands to witness one of the proudest achievements of manual labour. The Monarch, by admeasurement, is 1400 tons burthen; the length of her keel is 168 feet; her length, over all, 180 feet; and her depth, from the upper deck to the keelson, 32 feet. The breadth of her beam is 40 feet, and it is only in this particular that she is inferior to the first-class frigates of the royal navy. She has an entire flush deck fore and aft; is pierced for 50 guns, and capable of carrying a greater number; for, besides 16 ports on a side upon the main deck, there is also an equal number of large scuttles on the lower deck. Her timbers and planking are chiefly of teak—the planks next the keel are American elm, five inches thick; above this is teak, to the wales, which are formed of African oak; the top sides are entirely of teak; and her bitts, capstan, and most of the interior work, are of the same wood. Her figure-head is a most elaborately carved copy of that of the old Queen Charlotte yacht (now preserved in the model-room at Somerset House), bronzed over. There is, however, this difference—the copy presents a good likeness of Queen Victoria, whilst the original bears that of her grandmother. Her Majesty is holding the sceptre in her right hand, with the ball and cross extended in her left. The stern is particularly neat—a large gilded crown in the centre, supported by two radiant stars. The unobstructed view along the upper deck, as she laid upon the slips, was very fine. There are twelve commodious and well fitted-up cabins, averaging 11 feet by 10 feet each, and a dining-room, 36 feet by 18 feet, on the main deck, the fore part of which is bulkheaded off for the ship's company. The lower deck has eighteen cabins (making thirty in all), of about similar dimensions, the two aft ones being the largest, 18 feet by 16 feet each, with stern windows. The whole are well ventilated and lighted from the ports, and the numerous skylights on the decks must render every part below perfectly luminous. Before the lower deck cabins is a roomy space for troops. The masts and yards are of larger dimensions than usual for merchantmen; and, when ready for sea, she will be one of the finest vessels out of the port of London. We have given a correct view of the Monarch, as she reposed on the slips, a few hours previous to her being launched, with the national colours flashing in the bright rays of the sun. Whilst building, the timbers, &c., are supported by the means of shores; but when ready for going into the water, a frame-work called a "cradle" is attached to the lower planks of the bottom, fore and aft; the shores are removed as well as the blocks underneath the keel, and the ship settles down with her whole weight upon the cradle, which rests upon the slips—an inclined plane of planks (running on each side), well greased, and having a ribband or groove on the outer edge, to act as a guide, and to keep the cradle in its right position. The ship has now nothing to hold her from starting but a loose piece of wood on each side the bows, called a dock or dog-shore. But to afford a better understanding, we must refer to the annexed engraving. By looking at the ship above it will be seen that the frame-work of the cradle runs the entire length, from the bows to the stern. The after part is constructed nearly similar to the fore part, but we have selected a description of the latter, in order to show the nature of launching.

A. The ship's bows.  
B. The sliding planks, forming the upper part of the slips, a firm fixture.  
C. The bilge-way of the cradle, large baulks of timber, resting on the greased sliding planks, and kept in their place by the pressure of the ship.  
D. A stout cleat on the bilge-way to receive the head of the dog-shore.  
E. The dog-shore, about five feet six inches in length, and six inches square.  
F. The trip-shore, a piece of stout wood about nine inches in length, to act as a sort of trigger, to knock the dog-shore away.  
G. The ribband of the slip, a fixture, and against which the foot of the dog-shore rests.  
H. Upright pieces of timber called "poppits."  
I. Plank bolted to the bows to hold the poppit heads.  
K. Cleats bolted to the bows to keep the plank, I, from rising.  
L. Slivers, or wedges, under the poppits, to drive them up close to the plank.  
M. Blocks laid on the ground, on which the whole fabric rests.  
The fixtures to the land are the blocks, M, the sliding planks, B, and the ribband, G. The fixtures on the ship are the plank, I, and the cleats, K, bolted to the bows. The bilge-way, C (timber about fifteen inches square), is merely kept in its place by short shores from the keel. The poppits, H, rest their heels on the bilge-way, and are preserved in their upright position by pieces of wood fore and aft, called "tie-planks;" their heads are inserted in grooves in the plank, I, but both bilge-way and poppits are entirely free, the weight of the ship keeping them from moving; and in order to do this more effectually, the slivers or wedges, L, are driven in under the poppits, to make the pressure more secure. The dog-shore, E, resting its foot against the land fixture, G, and its head against the cleat on the moveable bilge-way, C, acts as a sort of fulcrum to the ship, and prevents its descending down the inclined plane, the slips. The trip-shore, F, supports the dog-shore, but both are perfectly free except from pressure. Thus situated, the vessel is ready for launching, and at the proper time of tide, when the signal is given, the trip-shore and dog-shore are knocked away, and the impediment being removed, the bilge-way moves down on the sliding planks, and at the moment of the start a bottle of wine is flung against the bows, and the ship receives its future name. When she enters the water, the whole of the cradle being quite freed from pressure, and buoyant, immediately floats away, leaving nothing on the ship but the plank, I, and the cleats, K, bolted to the bows, A. By this simple contrivance, the immense mass is sent into its destined





LAUNCH OF "THE MONARCH," EAST INDIAMAN, AT BLACKWALL.

element, and an extremely anxious few minutes it is to the builder, and most gratifying to his heart when he beholds her riding on the waters in safety.

The Monarch, about one o'clock, on Saturday week, was named by Mrs. Bubb, a member of Mr. Green's family, and the vessel went off in the grandest style, whilst the shouts of assembled thousands not only marked their pleasure at the spectacle, but testified their best wishes for her future prosperity. Not a single accident occurred to mar the occasion. The ship is designed for the East India trade, and we understand that nearly the whole of the cabins are already taken, and the freight prepared. Mr. Green, with his usual liberality, gave a handsome entertainment to his friends, in which ample justice was done to the fare provided.

Yesterday the Monarch was in a very forward state; her masts were in, tops over the mast-heads, and the lower shrouds in their place. She will soon be ready for sea.

The keel of a sister-ship to the Monarch has been laid down on the blocks, next to the slips from which the other has been launched, to be named the Leander.

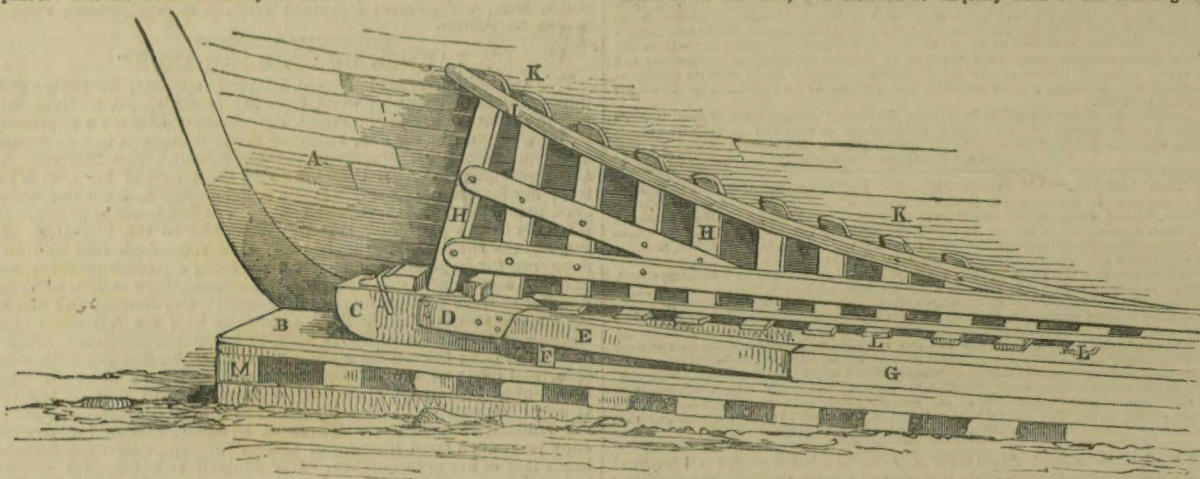
## ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The sailing match for the Grand Challenge Cup, given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, took place on Monday, and a first rate match it was. With reference to the Challenge Cup, it will, perhaps, be remembered, that it must be won two consecutive seasons before it becomes the property of the owner, otherwise it is again to be put into the hands of the club, after being held from the moment of contest till the ensuing year. Last season it was won by the Enigma, one of the yachts engaged in the present contest. Great interest was excited by the match in consequence of the known first-rate character of the boats engaged in it, and the Comet steamer, which was hired to attend for the conveyance of members of the club, was crowded at an early hour of the morning by a

close behind. In Woolwich Reach a good breeze sprung up, which enabled the Gnome to increase her distance a-head; the Gazelle took the place of the Mystery, which was thus left third, Blue Belle being fourth, Enigma fifth, and Exquisite several boats' lengths behind Enigma. On entering Half-way reach, the race became very interesting; the contending yachts ran beautifully before the wind, and they were all in a cluster with the exception of the Gnome, which was a dozen boats' lengths in advance of the others. A good deal of pretty manoeuvring took place at this point. The Blue Belle ventured in shore to windward of the Mystery and took the breeze from her, so that she thus lost considerable way. The Enigma performed a similar manoeuvre, and with the same effect in reference to the Gazelle, which shortly afterwards lost her topsail. The tact and management of the respective crews were admirable, and the speed was excellent. Just below Gravesend the Enigma passed all her competitors, and got slightly a-head. The following are the periods at which they rounded the flag buoy:—

Enigma .. .. .	22 minutes to 3
Gnome .. .. .	21 1/2 — 3
Blue Belle .. .. .	20 1/2 — 3
Mystery .. .. .	20 — 3
Exquisite .. .. .	18 — 3
Gazelle .. .. .	16 1/2 — 3

At Gravesend the Blue Belle succeeded in passing the Gnome and Enigma, and gained the first position, but she was not allowed to maintain it long. The Mystery came up and shot a-head of her before she reached Rosherville. The breeze at this time was a stiff one and right in their teeth, so that the work became heavy and serious. The Enigma sprung her mast, which obliged her to



"THE CRADLE."

fashionable company, including a large number of ladies. Several other steam-vessels, bearing heavy freights of parties interested in the "affair," also accompanied the yachts in their progress; and the piers at Greenwich, Blackwall, Woolwich, and Gravesend, were lined with spectators, who loudly cheered the crews of the contending vessels as they passed down the river. Nearly thirty yachts attached to the Royal Thames and other squadrons were also "out," and added much to the enlivenment of the scene. Amongst them was the Pearl, having her noble owner (the Marquis of Anglesey) on board.

The weather in the morning was, no doubt, beautifully fine in the estimation of those who were not deeply interested in the match, but it was not so in the opinions of those who were immediately engaged in the contest; for many and loud expressions of regret were heard at the lack of wind—there was scarcely a cap-full blowing, but what there was came from the north-west, a favourable point for the run down. The yachts were moored off the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, whence they were to start, and sail to Coal-house Point, about two miles below Gravesend, and return again to Greenwich.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock the signal to prepare was given, and the six following boats belonging to members of the club were soon in a state of readiness to obey the order to start:

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners' Names.	Distinguishing Colours.
Mystery .....	25	Lord A. Paget .....	Blue pierced white, red Maltese cross.
Exquisite .....	15	C. R. Tatham, Esq. ....	White, blue cross, gold star.
Gazelle .....	25	T. Rutherford, Esq. ....	White, with red arrow.
Enigma .....	25	J. Wilkinson, Esq. ....	Crimson, gold Maltese cross and balls.
Blue Belle .....	25	J. Chandless, Esq. ....	Light Blue.
Gnome .....	25	Captain Meeson .....	Blue and white, with star.

Precisely at a quarter past 12, the "starting gun" was fired, and in another instant the sails of all six were seen at the mast heads. The Mystery and the Gnome, the former of which was to windward and the latter to leeward, got clear off, but all the others in wearing round ran foul of each other; this however caused only a few seconds delay. The race then commenced in gallant style, the Gnome having the lead, followed by the Mystery and the Gazelle, with the others



THE THAMES ROYAL YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

take in her gaff topsail; but with this disadvantage, she ran a "good third." At Erith it was apparent that the struggle would be between the Mystery, which had the lead, and Blue Belle, which closely followed her; the others were considerably astern. The crews of both vessels exhibited admirable skill, and made tack after tack without either increasing or diminishing the distance between them an inch. So it was all the way home; the Mystery at the flag buoy being only 15 seconds in advance of her gallant competitor, the Blue Belle. The yachts arrived at Greenwich in the following order:—

Mystery .. .. .	1 minute 15 seconds before 6
Blue Belle .. .. .	1 — — — — 6
Enigma .. .. .	4 — 25 — — after 6
Gnome .. .. .	5 — 20 — — — 6
Gazelle .. .. .	10 — 3 — — — 6
Exquisite .. .. .	20 — — — — — 6

The arrangements made by the stewards to enable their friends to witness the race were excellent, and the utmost possible accommodation was afforded to every person on board the Comet. Adams's brass band was in attendance, and performed several pieces of music in a highly creditable manner during the day.

The estimated value of the Challenge Cup, of which we annex an engraving, is about 200 guineas. Its height is about eighteen inches; it is of the usual vase form, and the lid is surmounted by a figure of Neptune in his car, drawn by sea-horses; the cup is supported by three dolphins, surrounded by bulrushes.

## LAUNCH OF "THE TUDOR," EAST INDIAMAN.

On "the glorious first of June," a splendid and first-rate vessel, built by Messrs. Smith, of St. Peter's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was launched amidst a great encourse of spectators. She was named "The Tudor;" her burthen is about 1150 tons, and she is the largest vessel by 9 feet that has been built in the above dock. A little after five o'clock, on a signal given, and while the band, stationed in the yard, played "Rule Britannia," she was loosened from her ways, and slid gracefully into the water, amidst the firing of cannon and the hearty cheers of the assembled multitude.

"The Tudor" is built from the latest and most improved models, combining burthen and swiftness of sailing: her cabins are fitted up elegantly, and with due regard to comfort; whilst her berths are both numerous and commodious.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1844.



LAUNCH OF "THE TUDOR," EAST INDIAMAN, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.